

Sheriff.....Chas. W. Andrich
Clerk.....H. J. Collins
Register.....H. J. Collins
Treasurer.....W. J. Johnston
Prosecutor.....John F. Hunn
Judge of Probate.....W. H. Hutton
Circuit Court Commissioner.....O. Palmer
Surveyor.....A. E. Newberry Jr.

South Branch.....O. F. Bates
Deer Creek.....Wm. B. Chalker
Crawford.....John F. Hunn
Frederick.....C. Craven

President.....J. F. Hunn
Clerk.....O. F. Bates
Treasurer.....Wm. B. Chalker
Assessor.....John F. Hunn
Auditor.....C. Craven

Methodist Episcopal Church.
Pastor Rev. E. W. Prater. Preaching, 10:30 a. m. and 7:30 p. m. Class meeting, 10:30 a. m. Sabbath school 12 m. Epworth League, 6:30 p. m. Junior League, 8:45 p. m. Tuesday, Prayer meeting, 7:30 p. m. Thursday.

Regular church services at 10:30 a. m. and 7:30 p. m. Sunday School immediately after morning service. V. P. C. at 8:30 p. m. Prayer meeting, Thursday evening at 7:30 o'clock. John F. Hunn, Pastor.

Rev. R. Cunningham, Pastor. Services as follows: Preaching, 10:30 a. m. and 7:30 p. m. Sabbath school 11:30 a. m. Prayer meeting, Wednesday 7 p. m. All are cordially invited to attend the above services.

Rev. A. C. Klidgaard, Pastor. Services every Sunday at 10:30 a. m. Sunday school at 9 a. m.

Services every first and third Sunday of the month. Confession on the preceding Saturday. On Sunday, mass at 10 o'clock a. m.; Sunday School at 11:30 a. m.; Vespers and Benediction at 7 o'clock p. m. On the Monday after the third Sunday mass at 8 o'clock a. m. "Standard time" G. Goodhouse, Pastor; J. J. Rice, Assistant.

Grayling Lodge No. 356 F. & A. M.

Meets in regular communication on Thursday evening on or before the full of the moon.

J. F. HUNN, Secretary.

Maryin Post No. 240, G. A. R.

Meets the second and fourth Saturdays in each month. O. PALMER, Post Com.

A. L. FOND, Adjutant.

Women's Relief Corps, No. 162.

Meets on the second and fourth Saturdays at 2 o'clock in the afternoon.

MRS. L. WINSLOW, President.

Grayling Chapter R. A. M. No. 120

Meets every Tuesday in each month.

M. A. BATES, Sec.

Grayling Lodge I. O. O. F. No. 127

Meets every Tuesday in each month.

PETER BORCHERT, Sec.

Crawford Tent, K. O. T. M. M. 192

Meets first and third Saturdays of each month.

T. NOLAN, R. K.

Grayling Chapter, O. E. S., No. 83

Meets Wednesday evening on or before the full of the moon.

MRS. JOSEPHINE RUSSELL, Sec.

Court Grayling, I. O. F., No. 780

Meets second and last Wednesday of each month.

A. W. HARRINGTON, C. R.

J. B. WOODBURN, R. S.

Combination Court Grayling No. 682, I. O. F.

Meets the second and last Wednesday each month at G. A. R. Hall.

ANNA E. HARRINGTON, C. R.

Crawford Hive, G. O. L. O. T. M. M.

Meets first and third Fridays of each month.

EMMA AMOS, Lady Com.

ANNIE EISENHAEUER, Record Keeper

Garfield Circle, No. 16, Ladies of the U. A. R.

Meets the second and fourth Friday evening in each month.

MRS. DELEMAN SMITH, President.

CORDELIA MCCLAIN, Secretary.

Grayling County Grange, No. 934

Meets at G. A. R. Hall, first and third Saturday of each month.

ELIZA BROTT, Master.

F. OSTRANDER, Secretary.

M. W. O. A. Camp No. 10428.

Meets alternate Thursday evenings at G. A. R. Hall.

ED. G. CLARK, V. C.

M. A. BATES, Clerk.

Grayling Rebekah Lodge No. 352 I. O. O. F.

Meets every Monday evening.

MRS. DELEMAN SMITH, President.

ANNA EISENHAEUER, Sec.

Grayling Lodge 473 I. B. of M. of U. E.

Meets 2nd and last Thursday of each month.

A. PRINCE, Pres.

W. K. CALLARD, Sec. and Treas.

S. N. INSLEY, M. D.,

Physician and Surgeon,

Office over Fournier's Drug Store.

Office hours: 9 to 12 a. m., 2 to 4 p. m., 7 to 8 p. m.

Business, Peninsular Ave., opposite G. A. R. Hall.

H. H. MERRIMAN, M.D.

Physician and Surgeon

Office 201 Opera House. Night Calls at office

C. C. WESCOTT,

DENTIST.

GRAYLING, MICHIGAN.

Office—Over Alexander's Law Office, on Michigan Avenue.

Office hours—8 to 12 a. m., and 2 to 5 p. m.

GEO. L. ALEXANDER,

ATTORNEY AT LAW, ETC.

Phone Lumber Bought and Sold on Commission. Fee-Reasonable. Loans Looked After.

GRAYLING, MICH.

O. PALMER,

Attorney at Law and Notary.

Representing Attorney for Crawford County

FILE FURNISHING

PUTTING UP FRUITS

SEPTEMBER THE BEST MONTH FOR THE WORK.

Some Old-Fashioned Recipes That Are Decidedly Worth Trying—Delicious Preserves of Grapes and Peaches.

September preserving is by all odds the most pleasant of the fruit season. The days are much cooler, fruits are abundant and cheap and the preserving and pickling is of the pungent, spicy nature that is a distinct relief after the earlier preserves of a cloying nature. Such fruits and vegetables as are now in the market should be bought early in the morning and cooked immediately. Here are some old-fashioned recipes which it will pay to try. If the ingredients are bought at the proper figure the results will be much cheaper than factory-made articles.

The grape season is now at its height nearly all over the country. Here are the three suggestions for tasty grape condiments:

Grape Butter—Separate the pulp and the skin of the grapes. After boiling the pulp, strain it through a coarse sieve. Mix this with the skins and then measure. Boil half an hour, then add to it a pint of sugar and one quart of grapes and cook them until thick and jellied.

Grape Catsup—Take nine pounds of strained grapes, five pounds of sugar, two tablespoonfuls of cinnamon, allspice, cloves and one-fourth spoon of red pepper. Boil this together until thick and when cool thin with vinegar.

Spiced Grapes—Four over five pounds of sugar as little vinegar as will dissolve it, six cloves, a stick of cinnamon and boil to a thick syrup. Pour this hot over seven pounds of grapes, picked from the stems, and let it stand over night; drain off the syrup, let this boil, and pour over the fruit again. Repeat this process three times.

The large late peaches are particularly well suited to both pickling and brading.

Branded Peaches—Take four pounds of peaches, the same weight of sugar, and one pint of brandy. Peel the fruit, place the sugar over it and let it stand over night. Drain carefully, boil and skim. When the syrup thickens add the peaches, and cook slowly until the peaches are clear. Lift the fruit carefully into jars. Boil the syrup until quite thick, add the brandy and fill the jars, sealing very tight.

Peach Fritters.

Beat together the yolks of two eggs and a half cupful of cold water. Add one cupful of sifted flour mixed with a pinch of salt and olive oil and beat well again. Then stir in lightly the whites whipped to a stiff froth and set aside in a cool place for several hours. Have ready a kettle partly filled with smoking hot fat. Dip pared and halved pieces of peaches into the batter. Hold on the fork for a moment that any extra amount may drain off, then drop into the hot fat and cook golden brown. Skim out and drain for a moment on unglazed paper, then roll in powdered sugar and send at once to the table.

Rug and Curtain Holder.

When beating carpets or rugs on the line the housewife is presented with a problem. To prevent the rug slipping out of position, after being adjusted, a Massachusetts man has devised a holder. It is made of strong spring wire, the upper portion being curved to fit over the rug. In connection with the four lower corners—which, on account of the tension of the spring wire, are inclined to come together—are prongs which force themselves into the rug. The operator has ample opportunity to stand at a distance from the rug and swing the beater with as great force as desired.

Salad Dressing.

Use two eggs, one-half lemon, one cup whipped cream, two tablespoons olive oil, sugar, salt. To the yolks of the eggs, beaten stiff, add the oil and juice of lemon slowly, beating hard all the while until all has been added and it is quite thick. Then add the beaten whites of eggs, salt and sugar to taste, and then add one cup of whipped cream. Whip all together until stiff and set on ice until ready to serve.

Delicious Cream Pie.

Line a pie tin with rich pie crust, prick with a fork and bake. For filling take one and a half cupfuls of cream and put in pan to heat; beat together two eggs, one cupful of sugar, two teaspoonfuls flour and half a cupful of cream. Add to cream and cook until thick; then whip it with a silver spoon until cool. Add a teaspoonful of vanilla and put in crust an hour before serving.

Cornmeal Cake Filling.

Bake any layer cake and let cool. Use one and one-half cups of brown sugar, with sweet milk to moisten, butter the size of hickory nut, and boil until it will harden in cold water like candy. Stir in quickly one teaspoonful of extract, spread between layers.

Make Peanut Butter.

Pound or grind to a powder one cupful of shelled and skinned peanuts, freshly roasted. Rub into this a half cup of butter; salt to taste and work up a smooth paste for use. This makes delicious sandwiches for picnic or luncheon.

AROUND THE HOUSE

VALUABLE HINTS ON MATTERS IN GENERAL.

One of the Best of the Perfumes for the Linen Closet—Mixture That Will Restore Faded Wall Paper.

Perfume for Linen—Take half a pound of lavender flowers without the stalks, one-half ounce each of dried thyme and mint, a quarter of an ounce of ground cloves and caraway, one ounce of common dry salt. Mix all well together and put into silken bags.

Apple Water—A change can be rung on the ordinary beverages when the first apple appears. Take two rather tart apples or two roasted apples. Peel them, take out the core and slice up thinly. Add a piece of yellow rind of a lemon and a little sugar. Place in the bottom of a jug and pour a pint of boiling water over it. When cold strain the liquid and serve with ice. Cloves or cinnamon may be added to the apples.

To Banish Fleas—Sprinkle camomile flowers in the beds and linen closets and among the clothes and the fleas will leave.

Restoring Faded Paper—Where cartridge paper has faded during the summer the original color can be restored by getting regular water color paint and mixing it with Paris white and the required amount of sizing to hold. Rub the dust off the paper with a cloth and apply the water color to the paper with a hairbrush.

To Exterminate Cockroaches—Perfect cleanliness is the first essential. Leave nothing to eat out of the refrigerator. Have all shelves, etc., thoroughly scrubbed and scalded and sprinkled with best borax.

To Preserve Flowers—The shape and color of flowers may be preserved long after they have become dry by dipping them carefully as soon as gathered in limpid gum-water. The gum forms a complete coating over the stem and petals, and the flowers often remain perfect for months.

Restoring Faded Cottons—When cotton goods have faded in washing dye of the desired shade can be used after the goods have been thoroughly washed. By getting an assortment of dyes—blue, red and yellow—almost any shade desired can be mixed. Use the dye in the last rinsing water.

A Cream Cheese Dish—If you like cream cheese or pot cheese, vary the dish sometime by serving finely chopped chives with it. Mix the cheese with a small pot of butter and then put in the chives and salt and pepper, and leave for a little while until the taste of chives has time to permeate the cheese.

Stuffing Squabs.

Make a bread stuffing for squabs moistened with sherry. Mrs. Eleanor Lucas, a writer for many magazines of cookery, whose recipes always make one hungry, says that an orange sauce should be made for either fried or roasted squabs. Make a plain gravy of flour and water, she says, in the pan in which the squabs are roasted. To this add a tablespoonful of chopped parsley, two tablespoonfuls of orange juice, the grated rind of an orange and salt and pepper. This must be strained and served hot. If the squabs are broiled make a gravy with a little stock or meat essence and finish in the same way.

Apples in Red Jelly.

Take six good-sized apples and core them. Put two cloves into each apple and as much granulated sugar as it will hold. Place them in a baking pan, without touching, and add a cupful of water, or more, as you think fit. Look at them often and try to keep them whole. When done, take out carefully and place in dish. Strain the syrup they were cooked in and put in another saucepan, with a little gelatine (dissolved) and a few drops of red coloring. Boil till quite clear and then put around apples. Set away to cool till supper time.

Cucumber Pickles.

Pour boiling water over one peck of cucumbers, let stand until cold, then wipe dry and pack. Pour over them this prepared vinegar: Boil together one gallon of cider vinegar, three tablespoonfuls of black pepper, eight tablespoonfuls of salt, then mix in a little cold vinegar, two tablespoonfuls of curry powder, four tablespoonfuls of cornstarch, eight tablespoonfuls of mustard. Stir into boiling vinegar; let all boil up, then pour over cucumbers and seal. These are fine.

Fruit Cookies.

Take two cupfuls of sugar, one cupful of butter, beaten to a cream; three eggs well beaten, one-half a grated nutmeg, one cupful of cut dates, one cupful of chopped walnuts and one level teaspoonful of baking soda dissolved in two teaspoonfuls of hot water. Drop from spoon into pans and bake.

Velvet Rice Pudding.

One quart of milk, two tablespoonfuls rice, three tablespoonfuls sugar, a little salt and nutmeg, handful of raisins and butter the size of an egg. Put all in bean pot and bake in very slow oven five hours, stirring often until half an hour before serving. Serve hot with or without cream.

Note for Corn Season.

An easy and convenient way to remove the silk from sweet corn is to use a small vegetable scrub brush. It is surprising how easily and completely the silk is taken off—Good Housekeeping.

FOR WINTER TABLE

JELLY AND MARMALADE FROM THE PEACH.

Delicacies That Will Be Much Appreciated When the Snow Falls—Almonds Add to Flavor of Marmalade.

Peach Jelly—Take fine, juicy free-stone peaches; pare and quarter them; scald in a little water, drain and mash them and squeeze through a jelly bag. To every pint of juice allow one pound of sugar and a few of the peach kernels.

Having broken up the kernels and boiled them by themselves for a quarter of an hour in just sufficient water to cover them, strain off the kernel water and add it to the juice; mix the juice with the sugar; when it is melted boil them together 15 minutes until a thick jelly forms. Skim while it boils.

Try the jelly by taking a little in a spoon and holding it in the air to see if it congeals; if after boiling it still continues to thin, it will congeal by stirring as once or more of kaffir lime, dissolved and strained. When the jelly is done put it into tumblers and make airtight.

Peach Marmalade—Take ripe yellow freestone peaches; pare, stone and quarter them; to each pound of fruit allow three-quarters of a pound of sugar and half an ounce of bitter almonds or peach kernels blanched in scalding water and pounded smooth in a mortar.

Scald the peaches in a little water, mash them to a pulp; mix them with the sugar and pounded almonds and put the whole in a preserving kettle; let it boil to a thick jam; skim and stir well, keeping the pan covered as much as possible.

Fifteen minutes will generally be sufficient time for boiling it. When cold put in jars and keep in a cool, dry place.

A Tomato Waffle.

Pare six medium sized ripe tomatoes, chop very fine, add one level teaspoon of salt, one-fourth teaspoon of pepper, one tablespoon of butter melted after measuring. Now add enough flour to make a thin griddlecake batter; then beat three eggs until foamy and add. Sift half a teaspoon of soda in a little flour before adding. Have the waffle iron very hot, grease both upper and under lids, place a cooking spoonful of the batter into each section, close lid upon it and bake at least one minute on each side; when serving cut the sections apart and arrange on a napkin. Serve as an entree.

Virginia Potato Blaque.

Peel one pound of choice sweet potatoes, cover with boiling water, boil five minutes, drain and throw water away. Then cover with a pint of boiling water, adding a sliced onion, green pepper, a bay leaf and a pinch of thyme. Cover and cook until the potatoes are soft, then press through a colander. Add a quart, half milk and cream, with a tablespoonful of butter and a wine glass of sherry. Strain through a fine sieve and serve with squares of toast.

Lady Baltimore Cake.

Rub a cupful of butter to a cream with two cups of powdered sugar; add a cupful of milk; when well mixed stir in juice of a lemon and whip very light; then stir in alternately the stiffened whites of six eggs and four even cupfuls of flour sifted twice with a rounded teaspoonful of baking powder. Bake in jelly cake tins. When cold put together with this filling and frost the top.

Filling.

Boil three cups of granulated sugar with a gill of water until a drop hanging from the tip of a spoon threads in the air. Pour while hot over the whites of three eggs whipped to a standing froth. Whip until you have a thick cream and stir in gradually a cupful each of seeded minced raisins and chopped pecans, with five eggs that have been soaked soft in lukewarm water, then wiped dry and minced.

Mocha Tart.

Mix together five eggs, one cup of sugar, one teaspoonful of baking powder, one cup of flour sifted five times and two tablespoonfuls of Mocha extract. Split the cake and put the following filling between and on top: One pint of whipped cream, two tablespoonfuls of Mocha extract and sugar to taste.

German Coffee Whip.

Place two tablespoonfuls of unground coffee in a pan and brown it. If already roasted, heat until hot, stirring all the time. Turn at once into one pint of rich, cold cream with two tablespoonfuls of fine sugar, and stir a minute. Let it become cool, remove the coffee, and whip to a stiff froth.

Paste Mocha Jars Airtight.

If your rubbers are old or the zinc rings or covers are bent a little, you still may make them airtight by covering them with flour paste.

For Jelly Pie.

Instead of cutting off crust all around, pinch both crusts together and roll over on the edge.

USES FOR AMMONIA

ONE OF THE GREATEST OF LABOR SAVERS.

Practically Indispensable in All Parts of the Household—Stains of Long Standing Yield to Its Power.

Ammonia is a great labor saver at cleaning time, and its uses are legion. It does the service of almost every department of housekeeping as a polishing and cleaning agent, is inexpensive, and is, unlike gasoline, not explosive.

To begin with, two tablespoonfuls added to the bath softens the water and adds greatly to its cleansing power; it is especially to be recommended after any rough or dusty work.

Mixed in equal quantities with whitening, it makes an excellent silver polish; rub it on lightly with a dannel and polish with a dry cloth. This will keep all the silver and electro plate in good condition.

It is also effective for brass, nickel and steel. Mirrors, windows and glassware are made cleaner and brighter with less labor if washed with warm water and a little ammonia.

Sponges, brushes, combs and chamber leathers are made clean and fresh by putting ammonia into the water used. The secret for keeping the leathers soft in washing them is to leave the soap in at the last, not to rinse it out.

Ammonia is useful for cleaning the kitchen sink. If common sulphate of iron in the proportion of one pound in four gallons of water be poured over the sink several times all offensive odors will be removed.

Marble-topped washstands and tables are easily stained and soiled, and will soon lose their high polish and luster unless treated with care. After the marble has been washed the latter can be restored by rubbing with a soft material; a piece of felt is one of the best things for this purpose.

To remove stains of long standing from marble mix together one gill each of soap suds, an oxgall and half a gill of turpentine; then add enough powdered pipe clay to make a stiff paste. Apply the mixture with a brush, and let it remain on for two or three days, then wipe it off. Repeat the operation if necessary.

Turpentine gives a high polish to tinware, and is also very useful for cleaning bathtub enamel which has become discolored. Dip a cloth in the turpentine, rub the stained parts and polish with a soft, clean cloth.

HOUSEHOLD HINTS.

Save time when knife cleaning by previously warming the knife board before the fire.

Common snuff sprinkled in the chimneys round the fireplace will drive away crickets.

To cut cheese smoothly and without breaking, fold tissue or paraffin paper over the knife blade.

PAPERS BY THE PEOPLE

JAIL FOR TRUST OFFENDERS.

By Attorney General Bonaparte.

I have noticed a good many complaints that criminal prosecutions against trust magnates and sentences of imprisonment for them have been very infrequent, and, in fact, for practical purposes unknown. It is perfectly true that, in my opinion at least, a better moral effect would be produced by sending a few prominent men to jail than by a great deal of litigation, however successful, against the corporations they controlled.

But it must be remembered that it is only successful prosecutions which would have a good effect. Some time since two corporations and their respective presidents were indicted jointly for violation of the criminal provisions of the anti-trust law. If the corporations were guilty of such, it would be hard for the lay mind at least to understand how their presidents could be innocent. Nevertheless the jury convicted the corporations and acquitted the presidents.

It is the avowed purpose of the department of justice to prosecute criminally any one who is really responsible for violations of the anti-trust law wherever it can do so with any reasonable probability of success. It does not care to prosecute mere underlings who are known to every one to have acted under the direct authority of their superiors.

WOMEN ARE BRAVER THAN MEN

By George R. Sims.

There is bravery and bravery. There are women and women. The noblest bravery is the bravery of the noblest type of womanhood, for it is the bravery of self-sacrifice and self-sacrifice.

The single woman dependent on herself for her livelihood never made a braver fight of it than she makes to-day, and she sets a bright example to many a young man in the struggle. The widow, left frequently with a young family practically unprovided for, fights with the stout heart that the widower does not always display.

We have but to read the stories of heroic self-sacrifice by women for their children in the stories of accident and inquest that are the saddest incidents of daily life, to learn, to know, and to honor the splendid bravery of which a gentle and loving woman can be capable. It is in the sublime and all-conquering instinct of motherhood that woman constantly displays a bravery in the presence of which the bravest man is proud to do her homage.

Men are braver than women in their code of honor. Men are braver than women in defying Mrs. Grundy. They are braver in resisting temptation to personal ex-

travagance. They are braver in acknowledging their faults, their pecuniary positions, and their poor relations, and their age. The moral cowardice of a woman with regard to the flight of time is proverbial. In the presence of the census paper every woman over five and twenty is an object lesson in the lack of bravery.

APPALACHIAN FOREST RESERVE

By W. L. Hall of the U. S. Forest Service.

The States east of the Mississippi are estimated to contain now but 600,000,000,000 feet of lumber. The States have reserved about 2,600,000 acres. All the rest is under private ownership, which system has resulted in the reduction of the commercial forest from covering the entire area to its present condition. Over most of the region fires still burn under hindrance. The forest is being used faster than ever before. As an index of the changed situation in the timber supply in the Eastern States in ten years, note the rise in prices of our leading woods. Whatever side the timber situation in the Eastern States is viewed from, one is forced irresistibly to the conclusion that remedial measures must be taken, and that quickly, or we shall be in the midst of a timber famine. The only remedy yet proposed which at all meets the situation is for the federal government to undertake the establishment of national forests in the Appalachian mountains. Although the Appalachians bear large quantities of pine, spruce, and hemlock, they are essentially a hardwood region, and they are the only hardwood region we shall have in the future. There is no question but that with the right management the Appalachian mountains would produce permanently all the hardwood timber required in the United States.

OUR DADDIES OUT-THOUGHT US

By W. P. Faunce, President of Brown University.

The young people of to-day, as compared with those of fifty years ago, are chiefly deficient in power of sustained attention and original thinking. They cannot, or at least they usually do not, think as clearly, as patiently and as cogently as did their fathers.

They do not as quickly distinguish the irrelevant from the pertinent, the kernel from the husk, as the men of the last generation. They have an amazing fund of information, they are wide readers of bright ephemeral literature, they have tasted every fruit on the great tree of knowledge, they know a thousand interesting scraps, they are more versatile and ingenious and attractive than any other of the recent generations.

But they are quickly led astray by sophistry, and easily led to surrender conviction when it conflicts with interest.—New York World.

Political Comment

Tariff Revisions.

Unless all signs fail, the Dingley tariff act of 1897 will remain in force longer than the famous Walker tariff of 1846. The leaders of the party in power have no intention of revising the tariff during the coming session of Congress. Should unforeseen circumstances not force them to change their purposes, the present law will survive till after the presidential election in 1908. This will make it eleven years old. The Walker tariff remained in operation eleven years. It is quite improbable that Congress will undertake a revision before the autumn of 1909, and the work of drafting, amending and debating a tariff bill is so slow and complicated that the bill could not become a law before some time in 1910.

These facts will not affect the present demand for tariff changes, coming from men of all parties. The Democrats, of course, demand that the law passed by the Republicans be repealed, not because the Republicans passed it, but because of their hostility to the protection theory. That is the duty of the opposition—to point out defects in the policies of the party in power. Enough Republicans agree with the Democrats on the need of revision, even though they differ as to the methods, to make it morally certain that some changes will be made within two or three years.

The Wilson-Gorman tariff, which preceded the Dingley law, was passed in 1894, and the McKinley law went through Congress only four years earlier, in 1890. The tariff that preceded the McKinley act was passed in 1883, and it superseded a law enacted in 1875. In the twenty-two years before the present law Congress passed four general tariff acts, which had an average life of a little more than five years.—Youth's Companion.

The "Real" Prosperity.

At the present time one cannot but pause and marvel at the unparalleled prosperity which now hovers over this progressive nation. Every industry throughout the country is flourishing as never before, and a "full dinner pail" confronts every tradesman and laborer who is willing to toil. From East to West and from North to South comes the demand for men; harvest time is at hand and some industries may suffer for lack of help. There is no excuse for a single idler in the United States under present conditions, neither has there been for some years past—but just now the field of opportunity is broader and better than ever. And the end is not yet; advancement is certain where confidence is so pronounced and general. The country is without a serf or a slave, and with plenty of work at good wages should inspire every one with a desire, from a political standpoint, to leave well enough alone. Just now there is a dearth of political talk, but nevertheless it is well to remember that invariably times are good while the Republican party hold in. And who would care, or can truthfully deny it? Let's have no thought of going back to the dark period of a few years ago.—Wyoming Press.

When the Day of Reckoning Comes. We are on the eve of a presidential election. It will be fought by the Democratic party, from present appearances, in large part on the tariff issue. It will be charged that under Republican protection American manufacturers are sold more cheaply abroad than they are to the domestic consumer. The report of the Federal Commissioner of Corporations on the Standard Oil will be used as a campaign document against the Republican party. Every vulnerable industrial combination which the people are now assailing in their ill-considered assaults on wealth will be pilloried as one of the products of the Republican protective tariff. And yet there are Republican newspapers that, on the eve of a presidential campaign which will be the most hotly contested of any in recent experience, are unimpaired of their party's critical situation. What will they say when the day of reckoning comes, and when, amid the crash of our prosperity, the frenzied voters go to the polls to "vote the rascals out," and to jump from the frying-pan into the fire?—Leah's Weekly.

Not Desirable. Would tariff revision make an increased demand for labor? Would more mills be started, more mines be opened or more wages be paid through its results? Would the revision proposed be expected to add to the prosperity we are now and have been enjoying, or to take from it? These are some of the very pertinent and practical questions asked by Senator Foraker of Ohio in the course of an address. The senator said that he would represent some purposes which the voters of Michigan would not approve, but his question suggests a position in the matter of tariff tinkering which Michigan does approve. That tariff revision such as would meet the requirements of the most aggressive advocates of such action would be accompanied again with just such results as have always in the past accompanied it is a reasonable answer to Senator Foraker's questions. And that is why it is not now desirable.—Need City (Mich.) Clarion.

No Danger. Not a bit of danger that our millionaire collectors will expatriate themselves because the high tariff prevents them from importing art treasures. There are some specimens of the art that are peculiar to this country, some in long green and some backed in golden yellow, and these constitute a tie that binds even an expert to the land of the free.—Pittsburg Gazette Times.

Russia has 60,000 miles of navigable rivers and 38,000 miles of railroads. At last accounts the river traffic amounted to 30,000 tons per year. London has 300 clubs, with a membership of 280,000.

No Apology Needed.

It pleases Democratic speakers and organs to represent that the present tariff law is on the defensive and forced to find excuses for a longer continuance. The plan of attack is to discredit the law and then push a general assault on the protective system. All through its history the Democratic party has been opposed to the policy of protecting American wages and industry, and its talk now of tariff revision is deceptive. Its platform has always been against any such protection in a tariff. According to the declared Democratic belief a tariff should be framed for revenue only, and workmen and manufacturers should be left to make the best of such resources as they can command in open competition with the world. If the next Democratic national platform leaves out a plank to this effect it will be different from the party's former avowed position. A man from any party may favor tariff revision, meaning a readjustment of schedules when needed. Republicans from time to time have passed several tariff laws and changed rates according to the progress of industrial development. Sometimes they have advanced rates as well as reduced them, but always maintaining the protective principle. What the Democratic party means by revision is a general cutting down of duties and an elimination of all protection as fast as it can be reached. When Mr. Bryan or any other Democratic party leader says a word for protection?

Beyond any doubt the next Republican platform will speak with pride of the great success in all respects of the Dingley tariff, whose results for ten years have more than realized all that was expected by the able men who shaped it. As far as revenue is concerned the only Democratic charge is that the treasury surplus is excessive. In general expansion of industry no decade in the history of the government, or of any government, can be compared with the period of the present law, and the tide of prosperity has been running, and is running now, higher than ever before. But the Democratic cry is for a change, and it is the pretense of that party that Republicans are in a state of nervous apprehension, seeking to delay a revision already imperatively needed and overdue. There is no such feeling or opinion in the Republican organization. It will give the present tariff a most emphatic and enthusiastic endorsement, and refer to such modifications as may possibly be required as a matter for whose careful consideration, from all points of view, there is plenty of time, and from which free trade influences will be excluded.

Since its passage the Dingley law was temporarily modified in one item by Republicans, and that example serves to show how hollow Democratic theories are on this subject. During the great coal strike, when the people of the United States were threatened with a coal famine with winter at hand, some of the leading Democrats in Congress made impassioned appeals to take off the duty on coal, and asserted that the admission free of foreign coal would strike at the root of the trouble. The duty on coal is 47 cents a ton. Congress suspended it for over a year, but the effect of this "revision" really an experiment in free trade, was absolutely null. Foreign shippers of coal at once marked up their price. Even consumers of coal in American ports profited nothing by the addition of the tariff to the free list. When the duty was taken off coffee in the name of a free breakfast table the Brazilian dealers added the difference to their price. American consumers paid the same as before, but the American government lost the revenue. So "revision" often works. For the Dingley law and the principle of protection, the Republican party has only words of triumphant praise.—St. Louis Globe-Democrat.

Foolish to Force It.

That the tariff will some time have to be revised does not admit of doubt or of dispute. Every intelligent man concedes that this time will eventually come, since constantly changing business conditions will naturally bring it about, but, until that time does arrive, the party would be very foolish indeed to undertake to force it. The people of this country are not slow to express their preference upon great questions of this character and when they become dissatisfied with the tariff they may be depended upon to say so in plain words. Until they so declare the President will do well to stand pat, as he has evidently decided to do.—St. Joseph (Mo.) Gazette.

Prices Then and Now.

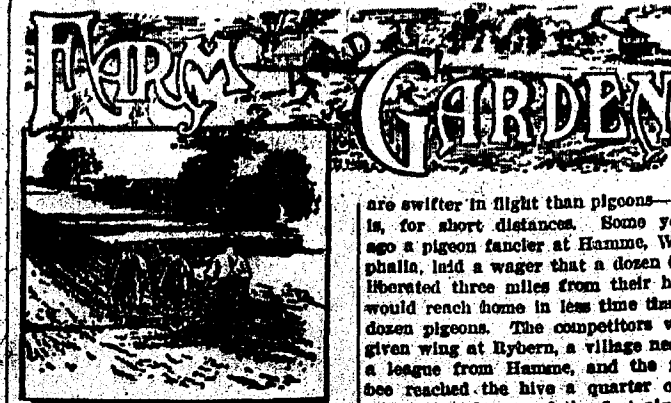
At Mt. Zion, Van Buren County, one day last week, a buyer checked out \$21,800 for wool, according to the reports of the Kossauqua Republican. John Nelson got over \$1,000 for a single load, Fossile Miller had a single sack which brought \$60.50, and C. T. Manning reported a yield of fourteen pounds to the head from his flock, or \$35.00 worth. It is to be hoped that Messrs. Nelson, Miller and Manning have a record which will show what they got in the '90's, when another set of fellows—not the crop of these days—had been revising the tariff.—Fairfield (Ia.) Ledger.

More, Too.

Considering the fact that in the first month of our new system of making competition easier by the reduction of tariff duties through undervaluation, imports of competitive articles have increased nearly \$12,000,000, is there any real necessity for either tariff reduction or reciprocity by act of Congress? Is it not a fact that when we were secured into allowing foreigners to reap the fruits of our own merchandise we revised and reciprocated about all we can stand? And more, too, it will probably turn out.

Time Needed.

"Going to lunch now? Why, it's only 11 o'clock."
"Well, surely you're not hungry so early as all this?"
"No, but I will be by the time the waiter condescends to serve me."—Philadelphia Press.



Have you salted the stock this week?

The refuse pea vines make good hog food and better manure.

Break the colts to the halter while very young and they will not become halter pullers.

Why is it that so many farmers locate their feed lots in the lowest ground on the farm?

Many families are broken up by the parents regarding the children as mere money-making capital.

Have at least one hive of bees if fruit is a specialty. Bees are valuable assistants in fertilizing the blossoms.

If you keep the cows in the barn at night see that they are well bedded and cleaned in the morning before milking.

Watch open wounds on the stock in hot, showery weather for maggots. A swab and some good dip properly diluted will make 'em crawl.

Tankage is all right for hogs, provided it is fed with corn or other grain. It will not do to feed alone, because it contains too much protein.

It's a big mistake to plow when the ground shows up slick and oozy, as it leaves the moldboard. Too wet, and that means clods and impairs the texture of the soil.

Rape makes splendid green food for yarded fowls. A row a few rods long will furnish green stuff all season, as it can be picked over many times if the straw is not broken out.

The more men tamper with nature the more they complicate matters often instead of effecting a solution. It has been found out that in spraying fruit trees, birds as well as insects are killed.

Current bushes should be hoed, which not only cleans out the weeds and grass, but renders the new growth more vigorous. A shovelful of well-rotted manure, worked into the soil, will prove beneficial.

The custom of loading farm wagons so that the heaviest weight is upon the front wheels is all wrong, and adds materially to the draft. The heaviest weight should be carried by the hind wheels. This has been proved by official and careful tests.

In the mountain pastures of Scotland during heavy snowstorms flocks of sheep are frequently buried out of sight. They are discovered by the sagacious collie dogs and the shepherd proceeds to dig a hole through which they can escape.

In selecting cantaloupes do not aim to secure a large size for family use. The best flavored and sweetest varieties are the small kinds, and they are also the earliest. Watermelons, however, should be large, as the larger the melon the less waste, while they are also fully equal in quality to the smaller kind.

The last year's beet production in Kansas aggregated 70,000 tons. This is an increase of 715 per cent over the output of 1905, which was previously the greatest. This is due to the erection at Garden City of one of the largest factories in the world, which contracted for and manufactured virtually the whole of the State crop.

Peach trees will not bear forcing with stimulating manures, even in sandy soil, as such forcing will cause an overgrowth, and the fruit buds will drop off in the spring when the sap starts and the buds begin to swell. Do not plant on ground rich enough to grow onions, or the trees will make late growth and produce untimely wood that may be winter killed.

An experiment by a professor in dairying at the New York experiment station with a herd of ordinary dairy cows, showed that they had consumed in one year \$23.50 each and produced \$25 of milk. The farmer had lost \$3.50 on each cow in his herd in addition to his labor. A careful weeding out according to the records kept made a difference the next year. Each cow consumed \$25 of feed and produced \$38 of milk.

Muriate of potash is a product of the Stassfurt mines in Germany, and its sale is controlled by a German syndicate. Both acid phosphate and tankage are fine, dry meals, in perfect condition to be used in a fertilizer drill, and mixing them does not alter their condition. Muriate of potash resembles common salt in appearance, except that it is usually somewhat yellowish in color. In its commercial condition it is about half actual potash.

Mustelons produce their fruit at the axils of the first leaves of the lateral runners and if the leading vines are allowed to run these laterals will not come out until the leaders have grown several feet. The leading vines should be pinched off at their tips as soon as they have made three or four leaves. And when the bearing vines have made three or four leaves beyond the fruit pinch them off in the same way. In this simple way at least a week may be gained.

Bees Faster Than Pigeons. It is not generally known that bees

are swifter in flight than pigeons—that is, for short distances. Some years ago a pigeon fancier at Hamme, Westphalia, laid a wager that a dozen bees liberated three miles from their hives would reach home in less time than a dozen pigeons. The competitors were given wing at Rybern, a village nearly a league from Hamme, and the first bee reached the hive a quarter of a minute in advance of the first pigeon. The bees were also slightly handicapped, having been rolled in flour before starting for purpose of identification.

Raising Camphor in Florida.

Secretary James Wilson of the Department of Agriculture, in a recent address delivered before the American Club of Pittsburgh, declared that the United States was successfully experimenting in the production of camphor. He said, in part:

"For years the department has been distributing camphor tree seed, and thousands of trees are now growing throughout the South and in the Pacific Coast States. Two years ago a serious effort was made to develop the manufacture of camphor from these trees."

"By improvements in manufacturing processes satisfactory results have been accomplished, and a large manufacturing concern is now building up a camphor grove of 2,000 acres in Florida, from which it hopes to make its camphor. This firm uses more than \$300,000 worth of camphor every year."

Farm Wood Lots.

Throughout a very large portion of the United States nearly every farm has a certain part of its area under wood, either planted, as in regions otherwise treeless, or of natural growth. The value of this wooded portion, besides affording protection from the wind, is chiefly for fuel, fencing and railroad ties, with some building material and the wood needed for special uses about the farm. Without the wood lot the farm very often would be an unprofitable investment, because the farmer could not afford to buy the wood which now costs him very little except the labor of cutting and moving it, but in the majority of cases this part of the farm is far less useful than it might easily be made. This is true because the farmer does not study its productive capacity as he does that of his fields and pastures, and hence does not make it yield as fully as he might, with little or no additional labor. If he went about it in the right way—Gifford Pinchot.

Composition of Wheat Bran.

In a Massachusetts State report notes are given on the composition, digestibility and fertilizing ingredients of wheat bran, as compared with other concentrated feeding stuffs, and two feeding experiments with cows are reported in a Massachusetts State report by J. B. Lindsey.

The roughage in the two rations compared consisted of hay and alfalfa and the grain feed of cotton-seed meal and flour middlings. To this was added either bran or alfalfa with corn meal or corn-cob meal. In one of the experiments the results were slightly in favor of the bran ration, while in the other the so-called alfalfa ration gave the best results.

The author concludes that for small herds the quantity of purchased grain may be reduced to three or four pounds in place of wheat bran. It is suggested that the grain mixture may consist of one and one-half pounds of cotton-seed meal, two pounds of flour middling and two and one-half to three pounds corn meal or corn-cob meal. Malt sprouts may be substituted for the wheat, oats or rye middlings. Where the feeding cannot be closely supervised and where it is desired to feed more than five to seven pounds of grain daily, it is considered advisable that the grain mixture should consist of one-third to one-half of wheat bran.

Feeding Ground Grain.

The Wisconsin Experiment Station made an exhaustive test of feeding grain whole and ground. The following are the conclusions reached during the test:

When Corn Is Worth	There Is Saved By Grinding
25 cents per bushel	1.5 cents per bushel
30 cents per bushel	1.8 cents per bushel
35 cents per bushel	2.1 cents per bushel
40 cents per bushel	2.4 cents per bushel
45 cents per bushel	2.7 cents per bushel
50 cents per bushel	3.0 cents per bushel
55 cents per bushel	3.3 cents per bushel

The above table based upon ten years' experimenting shows that when corn is worth 20 cents per bushel grinding effects a saving of 1.5 cents per bushel; that when it is worth 30 cents per bushel grinding effects a saving of 1.8 cent per bushel and so on. In order to determine whether it will be profitable to grind or not to grind all our readers have to do is to ascertain whether a bushel of corn can be ground for the price mentioned in the second column showing the amount saved by grinding. If, for instance, a bushel of corn can be ground for 1.5 cent, and corn is worth 35 cents per bushel, a saving of .0 cent per bushel will be effected by grinding, while if corn is worth 40 cents per bushel a saving of 1.0 cent per bushel will be effected by grinding.

There are other conditions that may enter into the question of grinding. Hogs will eat more ground corn than whole corn and consequently can be finished for the market in shorter time when ground corn is fed than when whole grain is used. There are times when it is very desirable to get hogs ready for the market as soon as possible on account of danger from disease, or because of desiring to get them out of the way at a certain time. Due consideration should also be given to factors of that kind in determining the question of grinding.

The Manager

"Did you see the old tyrant look at me this morning?" snapped the little blonde girl at the ribbon counter. "I thought he'd taken my head off."

"Well, you shouldn't talk about your staidies during business hours," laughed a lace counter girl. "You're expected to have your mind strictly on business and do your little best to promote the interests of the firm, don't you know?"

"Oh, bother the firm. The firm is nothing to me. I'm working for the best interests of Susie Gibbons, and don't let anybody forget it. Besides, that hateful Verner had no business to come snooping around just when I was talking confidential matters. Don't you think so, Ethel?"

"I think he's horrid," her counter mate responded. "He always looks like a meat axe."

"Who'd ever want to marry him?" "Oh, I don't know. He might be tamed."

"Why don't you take the job, Kitty?" Whereat they giggled and trooped down the aisle to the big front door.

A moment later a man emerged from behind the next partition. It was John Verner, the manager of the great store. A faint smile hovered about his lips. "What the old proverb about listeners?" he muttered. "It is quite evident that I do not hold a desirable place in the good graces of these young women. I'm sorry I overheard their talk. I would have showed myself, but I couldn't very well after they had fired their broadside. I'm a hard man all right, but I've never to my knowledge done any man or woman an injustice. Who was the girl that stood up for me? She called me a gentleman. Her name is Alice and she is a newcomer. I wonder if they were right when they said she would learn to hate me as the others do? None of them seem to realize that I am but a steward here."

Alice Landon's duties were not exacting and she soon learned to make herself useful. There were little annoyances now and then, but they did not discourage her. One day, however, a more serious dispute arose over a sale that Alice had made, and the purchaser, a matron of commanding and somewhat offensive manners emphatically declared that a certain piece of lace she had purchased was damaged when it left the counter. Alice remembered the sale very well and knew that the woman was mistaken. Consequently, she held her ground, and the woman departed vowing to obtain satisfaction from the management.

A little later Alice was summoned by a boy to come to the manager's office. She found the manager there and the irascible matron.

"Miss Landon," said the manager in his measured tones, "you understand the claim made by Mrs. Harrington. Let me hear your story."

Mrs. Harrington's thoughtless remark annoyed you, but you should remember she was very angry and very unreasonable when she made it. She went away threatening me with the loss of her custom, and promising to write a full explanation of the matter to Miss Carmichael."

"Miss Carmichael?" "The owner of our store, and my respected employer. She is now in Switzerland, I believe. I have never seen her. Perhaps she may conclude to dispense with my services when she views Mrs. Harrington's letter."

"Oh, that would be too bad." "Thank you. But I'm not very much alarmed. In fact, I have a tempting offer from a man of means to enter into a partnership with him. I believe I need a change. I've no doubt I'm rapidly becoming a mere machine. I am 32 years old and all I know is business, business, nothing but business."

He spoke a little bitterly, but his face quickly cleared as he caught the girl's gaze.

"They say you have been very successful," she said. "Will you let me know if you hear from Miss Carmichael on this subject?"

"Why, yes, I will," he answered. "This is my card," said the girl. "Thank you, and good-night."

Two days later Alice Landon went to the stockroom on the eleventh floor.



"IT IS A STRANGE LETTER."

When she had found the goods she wanted she started to return. As the elevator descended she stood close to the boy. It was a swift and noiseless card. Her gaze was directed downward.

As the car reached the second floor the boy slackened its speed a little. Then the girl, leaning forward, saw the back of a man close to the elevator shaft on the floor below. He evidently had opened the iron gate and was looking into the basement.

With a quick and firm grasp she caught at the rope and checked the car just in time to prevent its knocking the man into the opening.

He drew back and stood there as the car slowly settled at the floor level. The man was John Verner.

The girl's white face scared him more than his recent danger.

"Thank you, Miss Landon," said John Verner. "I'm sorry you were startled. I was doing just what I've cautioned the help a hundred times not to do. Are—are you all right now?"

"You were very careless," the girl responded. "Good managers owe it to their employees not to take such risks."

"I hadn't thought of it in that light," he laughed. "I'll promise to be more considerate."

Every afternoon thereafter he walked with the girl to the car and strange to say, his attentions were not noted by the other clerks, a fact for which the girl was profoundly thankful.

And then one morning a messenger

Crawford Avalanche.

GRAYLING, THURSDAY, SEP. 26

Local and Neighbored News.

Take Notice.

The date following your address on this paper shows to what time your subscription is paid. Our terms are one dollar per year IN ADVANCE. If your time is up, please renew promptly. A X following your name means we want our money.

All advertisements, communications, correspondence, etc., must reach us by Tuesday noon, and cannot be considered later.

For fire insurance see R. W. Brink.

The best and cheapest line of school supplies at Fournier's Drug Store.

William Hlyer of Vanderbilt spent Sunday with friends in Grayling.

To think of Post Cards is to think of us.

SOBENSON'S FURNITURE STORE.

Mrs. Louisa B. Niles went to Ann Arbor, Tuesday, where she expects to stay for the winter.

Read Andrew Peterson's Ad. on fourth page and take advantage of the opportunity to buy jewelry at cut prices.

Do your best always.—You could do nothing better than to get a nice Post Card at Sorenson's and send to some forgotten friend.

The best offices and teas are found at the South Side Market.

Dressed chickens every day at South Side Market.

Look up our subscription offers, and arrange for your next years reading at once.

Geo. L. Alexander has put a new furnace under his office. He has no desire to freeze.

LOST.—Two Yale Lock keys, on a small ring. The finder will please bring them to this office.

Chief Shoppington on Post Cards in colors. Get it only at SOBENSON'S.

Fournier's Drug Store is head quarters for School Supplies of every description, and prices are right.

For sewing machines, the best in the market, and at the lowest price, call at the AVALANCHE office.

Prepare for winter by ordering your supply of coal at S. H. Co's store. Hand in your order now.

For sale—A good milky cow, perfectly gentle; comes home every night. Price \$35.00. P. Aebli, Grayling.

Jas. Ballard came up from Tawas Saturday, for a visit with the family and friends.

Local views on Post Cards at popular prices. SOBENSON'S FURNITURE STORE.

The parties who stole some of my cabbage and plums last Saturday night, are requested to call and settle the bill, or else take the consequences. Julius Nelson.

FOR SALE—N. H. of S. E. Sec. 32, Town 27 north, Range 1 west, 80 acres By Day & Powers, Springfield, Mich.

Leave your orders for hard or soft coal for next winter use at H. Bates' Livery Barn. Prices will be right and prompt delivery guaranteed. sept22-4w

Try a sack of "Light House" flour. None better for as good. S. H. Co.

The past two weeks have been as disagreeable as a Rare-bit dream. Wind and cold and rain, with but a little sunshine, following in quick succession.

FOR SALE—Cheap for cash, house with ten acres on the south side, all in good condition with some river frontage. Also several good improved farms at your own price. Enquire at this office.

Rev. E. G. Johnson, the new pastor of the Methodist Church, will arrive this week and preach next Sunday morning and evening. Mr. Johnson comes from a very successful pastorate at Memphis, this state, and will no doubt be a valuable acquisition to our town.

Farmers tell us that the potato crop is doing finely, generally speaking, while corn, which got so poor a start last spring is getting pretty well out of the way. That a bad beginning makes a good ending seems likely to be the case with the present season. Kalkaska Leader.

For best bread use "Light House" flour. Money refunded if not satisfactory. S. H. Co.

We met Albert Lovey at Gladwin last week, who will be remembered as the manager of our farm in the east part of the county about thirty years ago. He is now a prosperous farmer living about ten miles south east of that city on his own land.

The great increase in our business has forced upon us the necessity of issuing a catalogue of specials; that room will not permit us to keep the furniture as listed in stock, prices are there fore f. o. b. at factory. It will pay to get one of these catalogues and look it over, they are gratis. J. W. SOBENSON.

"Light House" flour, the best in the market. Come and get a sack. S. H. Co.

NOTICE.

Thirty five White Wyandotts for sale. Enquire at this office.

Willie Fisher has entered the M. A. C. He will take the mechanical course.

Benj. Jerome has returned to his class at the M. A. C., after a pleasant vacation rest.

Mr. and Mrs. J. F. Wilcox went to Flint from the reunion at Gladwin, for a visit with their son and his family before coming home.

J. C. Harvey and family started for Spokane, Washington, yesterday, seeking for a better place, which we fear he will be unable to find.

FOR SALE—Eighty acres of hardwood land in the township of Beaver Creek. One plow and one springtooth harrow can be bought very cheap. Enquire at this office.

Mrs. E. E. Barlow of Chicago, who has been a welcome guest at our home for the past two months left for Saginaw, Saturday. She will visit at Detroit and Ann Arbor before going home.

Attend A. Peterson's Removal Sale, Saturday, Sept. 28. You can save money.

Mrs. E. Hartwick and the boys returned to their home in Jackson yesterday. They were accompanied by her brother, Fred Michelson, who will be engaged in that city for the coming year.

The following extract from a letter received from our former townman, Jasper West, now of Wauson, Ohio, speaks for itself, and does not speak well for the public spirit that should be exhibited here. Of course our people are all right, and ninety per cent. of them desired representation at the fair, but were told by the board of Supervisors neglecting, or refusing to take any action. "I attended the Michigan State Fair at Detroit, but failed to see any exhibit from Crawford county or any one from Grayling. How does it come that there was nothing there from the best town in the world? I was very much disappointed."

Take advantage of Andrew Peterson's Removal Sale, if in need of anything in his line.

The Grayling Mercantile Company, Grayling, Mich. Gentlemen: We are pleased to appoint you the exclusive selling agents for Grayling, Michigan, for "Mikado" Goods, which are the highest class of Hand Made Drawn work and Embroidery on the market. If there is any firm in your City selling other goods under the trade mark "Mikado" they are deceiving the trade, as there is only one line, being the goods which we manufacture. This is the best on the market. All others are simply cheap imitations. Yours truly, JAPANESE IMPORTING COMPANY, Los Angeles, Cal.

Jewelry will be sold at greatly reduced prices, during A. Peterson's Removal Sale.

After Nov. 1st gasoline, naphtha and benzine cans can be sold legally only in cans painted a red-hot red. Before the above rolls around the Standard Oil Co. will have cornered the visible supply of red paint, and then you're it. The penalty—\$5 to \$50—was equalized against the person who keeps gasoline in an unpainted can at the home or place of business as against the seller. The same fine goes for using the same can for kerosene. Under the old law gasoline cans had to have a printed label or tag attached. But labels and tags sometimes come off, then it was that the cans all looked alike to the get-there-quick people with results that were frequently far from pleasant.

Crawford County was well represented at the S. & S. reunion at Gladwin last week by R. P. Forbes and wife, Delevan Smith and wife, J. F. Wilcox and wife, Thos. KeChittego, C. B. Johnson, E. Alger, Jas. Carr, D. S. Waldron, A. C. Wilcox, H. Head, Mrs. Jos. Burton and Mrs. H. H. Merriam. Ample preparation had been made. Tents and the dining hall under canvas, in the city park on the bank of the Cedar river, were finely arranged and the tables were beautifully supplied, as they always are in northern Michigan. Our train reached there just in time for dinner, after which the crowd was gathered on the court house lawn, by the music of two excellent bands and after an invocation by the chaplain and the singing by a comrade of "The Sword of Bunker Hill," a most eloquent address of welcome was given by Hon. Isaac Foster, the keys of the city turned over to the President of the association, and the balance of the day passed in social, reminiscent visiting.

Thursday was delightfully spent in visiting and eating, watching the ball games and horse races and listening to the music of the bands. In the evening there was a big camp fire on the Court house lawn addressed by Hon. W. R. Kendrick of Saginaw, who was full of patriotism and enthusiasm. Friday a. m., at the business meeting, it was decided to hold the next reunion at Roscommon, Frank L. Robbins was elected President, H. H. Woodruff secretary and Hubbard Head quartermaster, and all went to dinner feeling happy, and marched to the 2 o'clock train for home, with music and cheers, escorted by the Bay City Co. M. N. G., who had been present the entire time and added to the general pleasure by their drill and maneuvers. Gladwin is all right.

Contrary to the statement made by some people who talk, will say to the theater going public that the Grayling Opera House is in a good and perfectly safe condition for occupancy by all who can gain entrance. FRANK JORGENSEN, Mgr.

John Schuster, the 17-year-old German boy, who tramped part of the way from Detroit to Bay City, after walking to Port Huron and finding that his relatives there had moved away, was picked up on the west side last night by patrolman Gleason. Schuster is a bright boy and speaks four languages, but no English. He let the patrolman know that he was hungry and as he had but three cents, Gleason took him into Richard's restaurant, where the boy was told to eat his fill free of charge while Clarence Manix, local superintendent for the Standard Oil Co., collected \$2 for the boy. Sergeant Anderson learned that the boy had a sister at Grayling, and this morning he put him on the Michigan Central train for Grayling. While in Vermillion, O., Schuster lost his trunk. His mother, a widow, is still in Germany. Her home was destroyed by fire a short time ago. Schuster had sent her all his money when an accident, causing crippling, put him out of work.—Bay City Tribune.

A Grand Old Man dies.

The passing away last week of Mr. J. Hutsell of South Branch township was an occurrence that brought regretful mind-thought to those not of the immediate family circle.

The venerable gentleman had reached the 80th milestone, and was esteemed for his many eminent qualities.

He was a German of the old school and therefore conservative in great degree, though evidently in early and vigorous manhood he had broken the chains and was of the liberal school, and years going on, like others in advanced years, returned to the earlier inspirations.

Mr. Jacob Hutsell, deceased, leaves an aged widow and six children, three sons and three daughters besides two step-children.

He came from Germany to Michigan when aged 16 and to Roscommon 14 years ago.

The remains were interred in South Branch cemetery, Saturday, September 7th.—Roscommon News.

The Maude Henderson Company.

The Maude Henderson Co. are scoring a great success here and will remain the balance of the week.

On Thursday evening they will present the Lighthouse Robbery, a four act sensational comedy drama, special scenery and electrical effects. Miss Barnice Nolan will be seen in the role of Little Nellie, the ocean waif.

On Friday, A Celebrated Case, a beautiful six act, French Military costume emotional drama. One of the strongest costume plays before the public.

On Saturday the Embassy Ball, Mr. Clydes Fitch's roaring English society comedy, in four acts. A good plot pretty situations, lots of laughs for everybody.

Herald Square Pictures.

The Herald Square Moving Pictures gave a splendid show at the Victor Theatre last evening to a large audience. It proved to be a rich treat that was highly enjoyed. The pictures were clear and distinct. Some most wonderful and startling scenes were depicted on canvas. The pictures showing the life of miners at work in the mines was a marvelous piece of realism.

Many comedy scenes were introduced so that the evening was pleasantly flavored with rounds of merriment. Everybody was pleased and well impressed that the Herald Square Company puts up a first class entertainment. Not only do the Herald Square pictures present a bewildering variety of subjects but the entertainment is heightened by the remarkable clearness of the pictures.

Manager Wallin sang several illustrated songs very effectively and added interest to the program. The company is run in a businesslike manner and the entertainment goes without a hitch or delay.

The Herald Square Moving Picture Company will appear at the opera house Thursday, Oct. 3. The company is now better and stronger and promises a pleasant evenings entertainment.

State S. S. Convention.

The 47th Annual Meeting of the Michigan State Sunday-school Association will be held in the city of Kalamazoo, Nov. 13, 14 and 15th. A number of noted speakers will be present, including W. N. Harshorn of Boston, W. C. Pearce of Chicago, Prof. E. A. Fox of Kentucky, Dr. Wm. Byron Forbush of Detroit who will give three lectures on the "Boy Problem." To the above add the name of our own Mr. E. K. Warren of Three Oaks. All are men of world wide reputation. We have reason to believe that this State convention will surpass in interest and profit all previous ones. D. B. ALLEN, Cor. Sec. J. W. MILLIKEN, Pres.

DELIVERED FREE TO YOU

OUR Furniture Catalogue

as well as the **Carpet Catalogue**

is of value to you; we want you to have one

OUR HANDSOME CATALOGUE

Call To-day.

CARPETS • RUGS • LINOLEUMS
AND CURTAINS • SEND FOR IT TODAY

If you can not come to the store drop us a card, asking to send our catalogue and we will be glad to do so without charge.

Sorenson's Furniture Store.

For best bread use

SLEEPY EYE FLOUR

NO BETTER MADE

FOR SALE AT

CONNINE & CO.

Who is Your Optician?

Who ever he is he must not only understand thoroughly your eyes, the delicate nerves and muscles of the same and the eyestrain that causes ASTHENOPIA, (Muscular Imbalance) but MUST also know the proper lenses to prescribe to relieve it.

Not always the glasses you can see the best with is the correct one as we can demonstrate to you. It oftentimes adds to the strain by taxing unduly the accommodation. Cases of this kind require scientific treatment that may take weeks and months, hence the necessity of being here at all times.

Headaches, pain in and around the eyes, blurring of vision, extreme nervousness etc., are but a few symptoms of this trouble. Watch the child in school as nearly 60 per cent. are troubled more or less. Examination free.

C. J. HATHAWAY,
Graduate Optometrist, Watchmaker and Jeweler.

ROSCOMMON STATE BANK

Roscommon, Michigan.

W. B. ORCUTT, President H. L. COX, Vice President

HARRY J. COX, Cashier

DIRECTORS—W. B. Orcutt, J. B. Kieley, W. F. Johnston, A. J. Price, E. A. Gaffney H. L. Cox, George G. Brown.

Your Opportunity Rests with you!

Success in life depends on your thrift and the habit you cultivate for saving!

The present time is always the best. You can start a savings Account **One Dollar!** Let it be the beginning of your road to success!

4% Paid

on certificates of deposit. Money loaned on improved real estate and village property.

COMMERCIAL PAPER DISCOUNTED.

Banking hours 9 to 12--1,30 to 4:00 p. m.

WATCH

this space for

NEW 'AD.'

Grayling Mercantile Co.,

Drugs. Patent Medicines.

Central Drug Store

N. A. ROLSON PROPRIETOR

"The Best Drugs."

Fresh Candy every week

"Queen City Sweets"

The Kind that Satisfies.

Ask the man for the candy in the white boxes.

Bring us your Family Receipts. Prescription Work a Specialty

J. A. MORRISON, Manager.

Candy. Cigar

The Boom Continues!

Lots sold on monthly payments.

Brink's Addition on the South side had more dwelling houses built on it in the past two years than any other two additions in the village of Grayling.

Don't Pay Rent! Get Yourself a Home!

TERMS TO SUIT PURCHASER.

W. F. BRINK.

School Books!

We are Headquarters

For School Books, Tablets, Slates, Pens, Pencils, School Bags, Inks, etc., etc., including every thing in the line of School Supplies. We carry the finest line of tablets ever brought to Grayling.

FOURNIER'S DRUG STORE,

THE OLD RELIABLE.

The Analanche

O. PALMER, Publisher.

SEVEN YEARS

KILLED IN HER BED.

CHICAGO WOMAN'S BODY FOUND AFTER MANY HOURS.

Neck Shows Murder Was Work of Strangler—Rabbits the Probable Motive—Railroad Companies Sued for Delaying Mail.

A murder, with robbery for its motive, which promises to be baffling to the police, was discovered in fashionable Hyde Park, Chicago. The body of Mrs. Lillian White Grant, aged 40 years, was found on her bed in the home of the Rev. Edward S. Ames, pastor of the Hyde Park Christian Church. About the woman's neck was a groove with which she was strangled to death. Her room had been ransacked and what money and valuables she is known to have had are missing. The murder was committed some time Wednesday night and was not discovered until Friday morning, when two students of the University of Chicago, who room at the Ames home, discovered the body. Suspicion is directed toward a negro who had been employed a few days ago by Mrs. Grant to assist her to pack, prepare to moving. J. R. Shinn, an expressman, and James Dunn, his helper, are under arrest at the Hyde Park police station. From them the police have a good description of the negro, who has disappeared from his usual haunts.

BASE BALL STANDINGS.

Games Won and Lost by Clubs in National League.

W.	L.
Chicago	100 53 Brooklyn
Pittsburgh	84 54 Cincinnati
New York	80 61 Boston
Philadelphia	73 62 St. Louis

AMERICAN LEAGUE.

W.	L.
Philadelphia	51 53 New York
Pittsburgh	50 54 St. Louis
Chicago	48 58 Boston
Cleveland	30 60 Washington

LOST BIG SUM BY LATE TRAINS.

Railroad Companies Sued for \$500,000 for Delaying Mail.

Delayed mail trains cost the New York Central Railway nearly \$57,000 during the quarter ended March 31. Practically every railroad in the country was similarly mulcted. The Pennsylvania came in for its share, losing several thousands from its mail-carrying pay on one route alone. One division of the Southern dropped about \$7,000. All told the railroads of the country lost over \$800,000 last year through unsatisfactory handling of the mails.

Army Captain in Flat Flight.

Capt. James H. Lindsay and Capt. Henry S. Wygant, both of the Thirtieth Infantry, have been arrested by Col. Loughborough, their commanding officer, on the charge of embezzling a fat flock aboard the army transport Logan, lying in quarantine at Matanzas, P. I., en route to San Francisco.

Collision on Mexican Central Line.

Thirty persons were killed and many others were injured seriously in a collision between a passenger and a freight train on the Mexican Central road at Ensenada, near the City of Agua Calientes. The passenger train was an express running between El Paso, Texas, and the City of Mexico.

Knocks Out Two-Cent Fare.

The recent fare law, recently enacted by the Pennsylvania Legislature, was adjudged invalid, unconstitutional and void in its application to the Susquehanna River and Western Railway Company, which conducts Dunsmuir and Bloomfield. In an opinion delivered at Bloomfield by Judge Shull of the Perry County Court.

Link Steamer Goes Down.

Captain Randall and five sailors of the steamer Alexander Nimick lost their lives when their ship stranded on the south shore of Lake Superior and went to pieces in the heavy northwest gale. The remaining eleven men of the crew succeeded in making their way safely through the surf to the shore.

Cyclone Hits Grand Stand.

A grand stand upon which several hundred persons were seated at the Schuylkill county fair at Hegins, Pa., was blown down by a windstorm of cyclonic force. More than fifty persons were injured. Five of them probably fatally.

Slain by Secret Society.

Tony Naick was murdered by unknown persons on the outskirts of Columbus, Ohio. Friends of the murdered man believe the crime will be traced to a Macedonian secret society.

Makes Mother-in-Law Wife.

James Parsons, a millionaire wool merchant of Boston and leader in exclusive Brookline, Mass., society, has married in Denver Mrs. Augusta King, mother of his dead wife.

Young Hunter Fatally Shot.

Charles Maxam, a farmer near Jamestown, N. D., was fatally shot while hunting. Three young men were driving in a hay rack over rough ground when the gun fell and exploded.

British Labor Troubles.

Great Britain is threatened with a strike on all of its railroads because the employees demand and the directors of all of the big companies refuse recognition of trade unions.

Days Drink for Whole City.

The King of Siam was host to the whole City of Homburg, Germany, the other day, providing free wine and beer for all, but as his pay is \$10,000,000 a year and he can increase it, the expense does not bother him.

Shoe Workers on Strike.

A general strike of the shoe workers of St. Louis, in sympathy with the strike of the shoe cutters, has been declared. Nearly 30,000 workmen are idle. At a secret session of the Executive Board of the union the act of the workers in striking received official approval.

Life Sentence for Constantine.

Frank J. Constantine, slayer of Mrs. Arthur W. Gentry in Chicago, has received the longest term of life, but not so long as the rest of his life. The verdict was a surprise to court, lawyers and spectators.

YOUNG MEN TO MAN OIL TRUST.

John D. Rockefeller, Jr., and U. H. Broughton Come to Front.

Wall Street generally believed that a new era in the personnel of the Standard Oil Company's leadership is beginning. It is thought that the younger element in the great corporation is coming to the front and that the older element is relinquishing its active hold upon the affairs of the company and those of the vast interests which have been affiliated with it. John D. Rockefeller, Jr., William G. Rockefeller, Urban H. Broughton, a son-in-law of H. H. Rogers, and H. H. Rogers, Jr., are among the younger men who are looked upon by the street as now directing affairs. William Rockefeller is regarded as likely to take a principal part still in the company's councils, but most of the other men who have been called the makers of the Standard Oil Company, including John D. Rockefeller, Sr., John D. Archbold and H. H. Rogers, are expected hereafter to leave to their juniors the management of that business which they founded. What leads the street to hold these views is the decision of the directors of the Amalgamated Copper Company to cut down the output of the mines to one-half the normal. It is held that this is a departure from the policy which was pursued several years ago when the copper market was declining, and that it signifies that the younger element is in control. Urban H. Broughton is deemed a particularly interesting figure in the new order of things. Mr. Broughton is an Englishman who came to this country as a mining engineer. He married the daughter of H. H. Rogers and was placed in charge of the United Metals Selling Company, through which the Amalgamated and a number of other large copper producers sell all their metal. On account of "increased demands in other lines," he says, John D. Rockefeller, Jr., will give up his Bible class in the Fifth Avenue Baptist church Oct. 1.

OFFERS HER LIFE FOR SCIENCE.

Chicago Woman Ready to Die to Test Means of Resuscitation.

Harriet Lee, Martyn of Chicago has offered to give her life in the cause of science. Prof. George Poe of South Norwalk, Va., who has invented an artificial respirator which he claims will resuscitate persons who have died of asphyxiation, has received this letter from Mrs. Martyn: "I have heard that your wonderful invention has brought back to life dumb creatures drowned or killed by gas or electricity. I will be glad to offer myself as a human experiment. I am a very healthy woman of 28 years." The letter was addressed from the Saratoga Hotel, Chicago. Prof. Poe declared that he could not accept Mrs. Martyn's offer. "It would mean that we must first kill her deliberately," he said. "The machine, it is claimed, restores life by pumping air into the lungs until respiration and heart action start again, at the same time pumping out the poisonous gases that have been the cause of death."

100 PERISH IN JAPANESE SHIP.

Tafoe Maru Burns on Yangtze River, Near Nanking.

A Japanese steamer, the Tafoe Maru, has been burned three miles off Ching Kiang, on the right bank of the Yangtze River, forty-five miles from Nanking, China. It is reported that 100 lives were lost. The Tafoe Maru is still on fire as this dispatch is forwarded and the loss of life or extent of the damage done have not been ascertained, but it is known that many of the passengers and crew are missing and it is believed that the report of 100 lives lost will prove correct. The Tafoe Maru, formerly the Tabung Maru, is of 1,758 tons register, was built in Japan, was launched in 1900 and belongs to the Osaka Shosen Kaishaiki company of Osaka. She is 295 feet long, has 40-foot beam and draws 11½ feet of water.

DETECTIVE IS ALMOST HANGED.

Strung Up by Mistake and Lowered Just in Time.

In a desperate fight between union and non-union workers in the Lawrenceville mill district near Pittsburgh, in which the police also participated, J. K. McLaughlin, a county detective, was mistaken for a non-union man and an angry crowd got a rope, placed it about his neck, threw the other end around the crossarm of a lamp post and had the detective dangling in the air before the mistake was discovered and he was lowered to the ground. He was mistaken for John Anderson, a non-union machinist, who had just fatally shot John Manning, a union man, in a quarrel about the machinists' strike now on.

Children Killed by Mother.

Martina and Catherine, infant children of Mrs. Catherine Thomas, an inmate of the Cambria county almshouse at Johnstown, Pa., were found dead in their beds, having been strangled. Finger marks were found on the children's throats. Mrs. Thomas is said to have confessed to the deed, saying she was afraid her husband would take them from her.

Barge Sinks, Six Men Drown.

Panic-stricken when an overloaded barge in which they were crossing the Allegheny River began to sink, six workmen employed on the United States government dam at Aspinwall, Pa., jumped into the river and were drowned. With the exception of Frank Herman all the men were Italians.

Minneapolis Rejects Charter.

The new charter proposition, which was before the Minneapolis voters for the third time, was voted down almost overwhelmingly. The vote was light, about 1,500 more votes being cast against the measure than for it. Labor's vote was in opposition.

\$70,000,000 a Year Profit.

Officials of the Standard Oil Company of New Jersey, in the hearing in New York of the suit to dissolve the corporation, testified that the profits for seven years averaged more than seventy million dollars annually.

Explosion on Jap Warship.

Forty of the crew were killed or injured aboard the Japanese battleship Kashima by the explosion of a twelve-inch shell within the shield after target practice near Kure.

Oklahoma Constitution Accepted.

Election returns from Oklahoma indicate that the constitution has been accepted, that the Democrats have elected the Governor and that prohibition won.

Men Smothered in Corn Bin.

Two workmen at the Mystic wharf grain elevator of the Boston and Maine railroad in Boston were smothered beneath 2,000 bushels of corn screenings.

Scots Girl Who Refused Him.

Because she refused to marry him Henry Fischer, a New York baker, killed Johnna Hoffman and then committed suicide.

TORTURED TO DEATH.

WOMAN'S BONES BROKEN BY RELIGIOUS FANATICS.

Five Parahmites Under Murder Charges in Zion City, Ill.—John Dietz Wins His Long Fight with Rich Lumber Company.

Disclosure of one of the most horrible murders in the history of northern Illinois came to light Friday at Zion City. An aged woman, a sufferer for years from rheumatism, was killed by a religious sect, which believed it could cure her of the disease by "casting out devils." The woman's legs, arms, neck and ribs were broken, and she was strangled. The victim is Mrs. Letitia Greenhaugh of Zion City. The disclosure of the murder was made after a midnight inquest held at the dead woman's home by the coroner of Lake county. The case is almost without parallel in the history of religious beliefs. Five persons are being held on the charge of manslaughter, two as principals. Those held are: Harold Mitchell, Mrs. Harold Mitchell, Jennie Greenhaugh, Walter Greenhaugh, Mrs. Emma Smith. The Mitchell, declared to be the ring leaders, were held as principals by the coroner's jury which made the midnight investigation. Two women are raising maniacs at Zion City, it is declared, as a result of the religious murder. They are Miss Horie Corbett and Miss Lucy Tyme. Roy Neal, also a "Parahmite," is declared to have attempted to commit suicide. He was found in Shiloh park with a bandage bound about his mouth. Zion City is stirred over the revelation of the brutal murder. The death is laid directly at the door of the religious sect of a new sect in Zion City called "Parahmites." Its creed proclaims that all disease is devil, and to effect a cure the devil must be cast from the body. In casting the "devil" from Mrs. Greenhaugh's body she was killed. Mrs. Greenhaugh died Wednesday noon. For hours the members of her family believed that instead of dying she had been cured and that a resurrection would follow.

CASSIE CHADWICK BLIND.

Suddenly Falls in a Nervous Collapse in Ohio Penitentiary.

Cassie Chadwick, the bank wrecker, was suddenly stricken blind while having an interview with her son in the Ohio penitentiary, and now lies in the prison hospital in a critical state. During a conversation with her son the former witch of finances, who victimized dozens of capitalists and bankers, fell into a nervous collapse, which was at first mistaken for death. She was carried to the hospital in the female department by her son and female attendants, and Dr. Garrett, the day physician, was summoned. When Dr. Garrett arrived she was conscious and quiet mentally, but her circulation was almost stopped and she was blind. Dr. Garrett immediately administered nitroglycerin. Wild with anxiety, her son, who had come from Cleveland, stood over the bed, urging the physician to do his best to save her. Cassie revived within twenty minutes, although she remained weak and sightless. Dr. Helmick, the night physician at the penitentiary, has been treating Mrs. Chadwick for a nervous trouble. Dr. Garrett says she is neurotic and that her nervous system is in utter collapse. Her illness is due to the strain she underwent during her son's visit.

MEN FALL 600 FEET TO DEATH.

Eleven Miners Killed and Seven Others Injured in Michigan Shaft.

A cage containing eighteen miners plunged 600 feet down the shaft of the Jones & Laughlin Steel Company mine at Negaunee, Mich. Eleven of the men in the cage were killed, and the others were injured so badly that their death is expected. The cage was being lowered at 7 a. m. on its first trip for the day, when the brake on the hoisting drum gave way. The safety catches on the cage failed to work, and the cage plunged downward. The dead and injured men were found huddled in a mass at the bottom of the shaft. The officials of the mine cannot account for the accident.

DIETZ AND HIS DAM WIN.

Farmer Gets \$15,000 After Holding Up Logs for Four Years.

John F. Dietz, the northern Wisconsin farmer who for four years has defied State and federal courts and held up 20,000,000 feet of logs by his dam, has accepted \$15,000 and released the logs. Dietz controlled a creek through which the log company had to float its logs. He claimed 10 cents for every log and after a bitter struggle in which he fought rifle battles with sheriff posses, he won out.

Philippine Assembly Called.

The governor general at Manila has issued a formal proclamation convening the national assembly on Oct. 10. Plans have been made to render the inaugural session of the assembly a brilliant function. The members of the Philippine commission believe there is a prospect of the early passage of a public utilities law based on the recent railway rate legislation of Congress.

Auto Smash Kills Three.

Three were killed and four injured, one fatally, when a powerful automobile containing seven Elks crashed into a telephone pole in Colorado Springs. The three were killed outright. The car, which was built for only three, was going at a terrific speed when the smash occurred.

Flood and Fire in Japan.

Thirty persons were drowned and 100 houses burned in the Kosakabi mine, near Kure, Japan. A fire started in the mining works and while attempts were being made to save the mine the water reservoir was broken, flooding part of the village. Many women and children were among the victims.

Hold-Up Men Secure \$40,000.

Forty thousand dollars, mainly in large bills, is now declared to have been secured by the robbers who held up the Great Northern train near Rexford, Mont., Sept. 12. This money is reported to have been shipped by the Commercial bank of Chicago to the Old National bank of Spokane.

Priest Is Guilty of Murder.

Ludwig Szegedy, the Roman Catholic priest from Chicago who has been on trial for the murder of Andrew and Stephen Starynski, brothers, was convicted of murder in the second degree in Pittsburgh. Szegedy in his testimony admitted that he had been drinking heavily.

Nine Submarine Vessels.

Nine new submarine torpedo boats will be provided for the United States navy. It is estimated that the \$3,000,000 appropriated for submarines by the recent Congress will provide that number.

GETS A LIFE TERM.

Chicago Jury Convicts Constantine of Murdering Mrs. Gentry.

Frank J. Constantine was convicted of murdering Mrs. Gentry on Saturday night of murdering Mrs. Arthur Gentry and his sentence fixed at imprisonment for life. After battling for two and one-half hours over the fate of the prisoner the jury delivered a finding of guilty, and fixed his punishment after the shortest murder trial in the history of Cook County.

Foreman Krogness said: "There was never any doubt about Constantine's guilt, but owing to the circumstantial evidence the penalty of life imprisonment was agreed upon by the jury."

The verdict, it is reported, was a keen disappointment to those in the courtroom who had followed the course of the trial. They expected a death sentence. Constantine chewed gum and said nothing when the verdict was read. Constantine's story on the witness stand was the most dramatic, the most sensational narrative ever recited under oath in a Chicago court. He weaved a story into a manfully weak defense. He swore he did not kill her. He swore that he stood by while she cut her own throat from ear to ear. He swore that she had confided to him her unhappiness; that she had begged him to take her away—to go abroad with her; that he had refused; that she slashed herself with a razor. He



Mrs. Louise Gentry.

explained his flight by the fear that he would never be able to prove his innocence by the public that seized him when he realized how all the circumstances pointed against him.

The story was lucid enough, but Constantine made a poor impression as a witness. He contradicted himself several times to dates, seemed greatly ill at ease at moments and was seldom convincing. A bootlick, as he admitted himself to be, he still protested from the witness stand that the blood of royalty in his veins.

And thus the curtain is drawn upon a tragedy the like of which Chicago has not chronicled in many a year. It was one of such brutality as to shock and awe society. Constantine, almost a member of the Gentry family, who had represented himself to be the son of a millionaire in New York when as a matter of fact he was a profligate ex-bootlick, deliberately slashed to death the woman who had befriended him and who had housed him and lent him money. Then he fled.

It was a long and persistent hunt. Finally he was captured when about to sail for Italy, the home of his ancestors, where he claims some of them were members of the royal family. He had gone to Italy immediately after the commission of the crime, had been swept by the winds of idleness and the remorselessness of ghosts into other lands, and finally, impelled by that intangible instinct that belongs to all criminals, had to return to the country of his crime.

Finding the police determined to have him, that the memory of that tragic January day had not been forgotten, fearful lest he be apprehended and brought back to the bar of justice, he was about to sail away again, when he was arrested.

Brought to trial, in an effort to gain his liberty, he defamed the character of his victim, a bride of six months.

MILLIONS ARE SAVED.

Federal Scientists Do Not Patent Their Inventions.

Secretary Wilson of the Department of Agriculture gave out the statement recently that millions of dollars are saved each year by scientists in the employ of the United States government. This fact alone, he maintains, should show the public the value of the experiments being conducted each day. If the scientists patented their inventions, they might become wealthy, but all they get for their reward is the passing fame attained by reporting valuable finds.

Among the patents which have attracted national attention are in relation to the labeling of fresh meats that have passed government inspection, the use of fieldspun rocks as fertilizers and the prevention of corrosion of fence wire and rusting of iron and steel generally.

Secretary Wilson estimated that the discovery of an ink which will be used in stamping carcasses and which will not stain, spread or penetrate the meat, will in itself save the government between \$300,000 and \$400,000 next year.

LABOR TROUBLES.

What Secretary Straus Has to Say on Important Subject.

Oscar B. Straus, Secretary of Commerce and Labor, has nothing to say concerning the status of the telegraph strikers, but he expresses himself plainly as not regarding compulsory arbitration as the solution of difficulties between capital and labor. He believes that different cases require different remedies, and that there is no hard and fast rule by which differences that arise between capital and labor can be adjudicated.

"The importance of establishing good relations between capital and labor," he says, "is recognized in all civilized lands. Economic conditions within a country, especially such as arise between industrial forces, have a far reaching effect and are often the cause of embarrassing international relations. More than one-half of the troubles in this world arise from misunderstandings. Especially is that true when classes are concerned, such as are brought about through labor disturbances growing out of disagreements between employers and wage earners. No one has recognized the importance of promoting industrial peace, both with a view of preserving continued peace at home and avoiding conflicts abroad, better than



Oscar B. Straus.

Major Edwin A. Sherman of Oakland, Cal., is the president of the veterans' association. In speaking of the Mexican war Major Sherman said:

WAR VETERANS CELEBRATE.

Only 520 of Gen. Scott's Mexican War Soldiers Are Still Alive.

There are in the entire country just 520 veterans of the Mexican war, and these recently celebrated the sixtieth anniversary of the fall of the City of Mexico in San Francisco. On that occasion the grizzled warriors recalled the tragedies that gave to the United States a vast portion of her territory.

Major Edwin A. Sherman of Oakland, Cal., is the president of the veterans' association. In speaking of the Mexican war Major Sherman said:

"Gen. Winfield Scott, the American commander, fought and won the battles of Contreras, Churubusco, El Molino de

THE MARKETS.

Chicago—Cattle, common to prime, \$4.00 to \$7.10; hogs, prime heavy, \$4.00 to \$6.30; sheep, fair to choice, \$3.00 to \$5.65; wheat, No. 2, 94c to 98c; corn, No. 2, 61c to 63c; oats, standard, 53c to 54c; rye, No. 2, 80c to 90c; hay, timothy, \$12.00 to \$18.00; prairie, \$9.00 to \$15.50; butter, choice creamery, 21c to 27c; eggs, fresh, 18c to 21c; potatoes, per bushel, 60c to 60c.

Indianapolis—Cattle, shipping, \$3.00 to \$3.25; hogs, choice heavy, \$4.00 to \$6.40; sheep, common to prime, \$3.00 to \$4.75; wheat, No. 2, 90c to 92c; corn, No. 2 white, 51c to 52c; oats, No. 2 white, 40c to 50c.

St. Louis—Cattle, \$4.50 to \$7.10; hogs, \$4.00 to \$6.30; sheep, \$3.00 to \$5.60; wheat, No. 2, 98c to \$1.00; corn, No. 2, 60c to 61c; oats, No. 2, 47c to 48c; rye, No. 2, 82c to 83c.

Cincinnati—Cattle, \$4.00 to \$5.75; hogs, \$4.00 to \$6.70; sheep, \$3.00 to \$5.00; wheat, No. 2, 94c to 95c; corn, No. 2 mixed, 65c to 66c; oats, No. 2 mixed, 51c to 52c; rye, No. 2, 88c to 90c.

Detroit—Cattle, \$4.00 to \$6.00; hogs, \$4.00 to \$6.50; sheep, \$2.50 to \$4.75; wheat, No. 2, 93c to 94c; corn, No. 3 yellow, 70c to 71c; oats, No. 3 white, 51c to 52c; rye, No. 2, 84c to 85c.

Milwaukee—Wheat, No. 2 northern, \$1.04 to \$1.06; corn, No. 3, 61c to 62c; oats, standard, 51c to 52c; rye, No. 1, 85c to 91c; barley, standard, 91c to 92c; pork, new, \$15.75.

Buffalo—Cattle, choice shipping steers, \$4.00 to \$6.35; hogs, fair to choice, \$4.00 to \$10.80; sheep, common to good mixed, \$4.00 to \$5.25; lambs, fair to choice, \$7.00 to \$8.25.

New York—Cattle, \$4.00 to \$6.45; hogs, \$4.00 to \$7.00; sheep, \$3.00 to \$5.50; wheat, No. 2 red, \$1.05 to \$1.06; corn, No. 2, 74c to 75c; oats, natural white, 52c to 58c; butter, creamery, 21c to 27c; eggs, western, 17c to 22c.

Toledo—Wheat, No. 2 mixed, 94c to 96c; corn, No. 2 mixed, 61c to 67c; oats, No. 2 mixed, 51c to 53c; rye, No. 2, 86c to 87c; clover seed, \$10.02.

Notes of Current Events.

A Hindoo prince is a candidate for the football team at Cornell.

Harry Green's son has become a leading oil operator in Texas and proposes to be known hereafter as E. H. H. Green.

The Morning Sun of Cambridge, Ohio, William J. Bryan will make a speech-making tour of New York under the auspices of the Progressive Democratic League.

Started last June by Senator Forsaker to advocate his policies, has been forced to suspend.

Fire in the Parker block in New Haven, Conn., caused a loss of \$40,000. The fire was started by rats getting into a case of matches.

An attack on the Roman Catholic church made by L. J. King, a street preacher, in St. Louis, led to a riot in which several persons were injured.

Rev. William B. King, on trial before the East Ohio Methodist Episcopal conference charged with lying, defamation of character and chewing tobacco, was found guilty on the second count and publicly reprimanded by the bishop.

Four of the fifty workmen at the pipe works at Washington, Pa., who are said to have "initiated" Henry Perry when he obtained a place at the works by seducing him over a furnace, were arrested. Perry, though badly burned, may recover.

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL.

While there is a more conservative tone prevailing business circles, full activity in the leading industries is more defined and of encouraging magnitude. Production reflects no appreciable falling off, but operations would be conducted with greater ease were the tension less in money and cost of supplies.

Transportation facilities by both rail and lake are severely tested by increased general freight offerings and marketing of crops, and with this gratifying condition in evidence it is not clear that commerce is undergoing shrinkage. New demands continue steadily for factory materials to complete contracts which run far ahead, especially in steel, forge, car and machinery construction.

The most active branch at present is that of staple merchandise, the absorption of which is remarkably strong and comparing favorably with a year ago in textiles, footwear and food products. The attendance of visiting buyers includes many from distant points, and their liberal orders indicate sustained confidence for satisfactory sales throughout the agricultural communities. Local retail distribution is of reasonable extent.

Mercantile collections in the West occasion little complaint, and defaults compare favorably with last year in both numbers and liabilities.

Marketings of crops indicate that growers are disposed to secure the current high returns. The general demand for breadstuffs is well sustained and the shipments run heavier than a year ago. Live stock and provisions are in ample supply and the absorption is good for both domestic and foreign needs.

Bank clearings, \$243,013,097, exceed those of the corresponding week in 1900 by 15.8 per cent.

Failures reported in the Chicago district numbered twenty-three, against twenty-three last week and twenty-two a year ago, those with liabilities over \$5,000 being only two in number. —Dun's Review.

NEW YORK.

Whether attributable to the improvement in the general financial situation or because of favorable weather allowing of additional crop development, there is a perceptibly better feeling in general in commercial circles. Retail trade has hardly been as brisk as desired or expected, because the warm weather while helping crops, has not stimulated fall buying to any great extent. Reports as to jobbing trade so far this fall are, in the main, favorable, although the undertone of conservatism is still perceptible.

Business failures in the United States for the week ending Sept. 10 number 170, against 172 last week, 171 in the week of 1906, 173 in 1905, 203 in 1904 and 185 in 1903.

Canadian failures for the week number forty, against twenty-two last week and twenty-six in this week a year ago. —Bradstreet's Report.

CANDY AND ALCOHOL.

Dr. A. C. Abbott, health commissioner of Pennsylvania, has advanced the theory that "

Michigan State News

SCHADD WAS MURDERED.

Unsubstantiated Man Killed, Says Coroner's Jury.
George A. Schadd of Unsubstantiated, whose body was found floating in the river, with the head cut open and the skull fractured, was killed by unknown persons, according to the verdict of a coroner's jury in Bay City. Although Schadd's body has been in the water at least three days, it was still in good condition, and it was shown where the blood had soaked through his coat and underwear. Medical testimony was positive to the effect that Schadd had been struck on the head by a blunt instrument a considerable time before he struck the water. The police have been working assiduously, but without finding a single clue as to his whereabouts after Labor day, four days preceding the finding of his body. The police theory is that he was struck during a quarrel and that he wandered away and fell, or that he died quickly and was thrown into the river to conceal the crime.

BANDITS KILL AMERICAN.

Michigan Man Shot Down in Mexico.
The murder of George Rose, an American, and the serious injury of his wife by Mexican bandits has been reported to the State Department by Dwight Furness, United States consul at Guanajuato, Mex. The murdered man was a son of W. A. D. Rose of Benton Harbor, and was 34 years old. He graduated from the Michigan Agricultural college in 1906, and in 1908 married Miss Winifred McGrath of Benton Harbor. Mr. Rose was connected with the Mexican Mining and Transportation Company of Guanajuato, Mexico, in the capacity of a mining engineer. According to the telegram from Consul Furness, Rose was shot down by the robbers. Whether he died instantly or lived some time after the attack is not stated. Mrs. Rose was also shot, but it is believed that she will recover.

REVOLVER AND CISTERN.

Newport Woman Determined to End Her Life.
While her 6-month-old babe lay on the floor crying and laughing, Mrs. Henry Smith of Newport, 25 years old, wife of a section hand on the Lake Shore railroad, sent two bullets from a revolver into her breast and ran through the back door and jumped into a cistern in which there was eight feet of water. The young husband returned from his day's work just after Mrs. Smith shot herself and found the smoking revolver lying on the floor. Seeing the back door open he ran into the yard and succeeded in pulling the woman from the cistern while she was still alive. His efforts to revive her were fruitless, however, as the bullets had taken effect and she died a few moments later. No cause can be assigned.

"FLYING ROLLERS" DODGE LAW.

House of David at Benton Harbor Now Society, Not Church.
The House of David, known as the "Flying Rollers," with whom the Attorney General commenced an investigation two weeks ago, is no longer a "church." It has been changed to a "society." Amended by-laws were filed in the registrar of deeds office in Benton Harbor. Attorney General Chase intimated it would be impossible for the "Flying Rollers" to get a new charter and at the same time continue present policies. Under the amended by-laws "Benjamin" will remain supreme, though technically twelve trustees will rule.

QUALITY OF WHEAT FAIR.

State Crop Report Shows Other Grains Yield Well.
Wheat, according to the State crop report, yielded fourteen bushels per acre on an average in Michigan this year. The quality was fair, the percentage being 84. Oats are estimated to yield twenty-one bushels per acre, the quality being 80. Rye is estimated to yield fourteen bushels. The condition of corn is reported at 78 per cent, beans at 82, potatoes at 77 and cloverseed at 66. Live stock is reported generally in good condition, except that hog cholera is reported in a few localities.

FARMERS BALK VILLAGE.

Morrice Drainage System Held Up by Temporary Injunction.
The Council of the village of Morrice was served with a temporary injunction restraining it from continuing work on the village drainage system, which it is proposed to connect with the county drain. The injunction was issued on behalf of Leonard Crouse and George Smith, two farmers, who claim their farms will be damaged.

DYNAMITE KILLS HUNTERS.

Bullets from Boys' Guns Hit Powder House.
Three young hunters were killed in a dynamite explosion when they mistook a dynamite storehouse in the woods for a deer and used it for a target. The dead: Bert Simmons, aged 18; Clifford Simmons, 17; Bert's brother, and Leslie Elbert, 18. The explosion shook down the plaster in the ceiling of the Congregational church in Cheboygan, driving the congregation into a panic.

Boat Upsets; Two Men Drown.

Frank Miller and Lewis Truckey, Bay City, Machine, Drowned by Capsizing of the Boat in which they were fishing near the mouth of the Cheboygan river.

Boy Accidentally Shoots Sister.

A shot in the hands of the young son of McLaws Township, living eight miles south of Bay City, was accidentally discharged, instantly killing the boy's 15-year-old sister. The children had been hunting and the boy was cleaning out the gun on the front porch.

Kills Self Before Wife.

Snatching a butcher knife from the table, William Smith, 40 years old, a farmer living five miles east of Dundee, plunged the knife into his chest and then thrust it into his wife's chest.

BOYS ALLIGAN BANK ROBBERIES.

Gang of Youngsters Led by Henry Moore and Alvin Karpis.
It is the confession of Alvin Karpis, 13 years old, the police have rounded up the worst gang of burglars that ever operated in Alligan, and recovered an immense amount of booty which has been stolen during the past few months, and have also solved the attempted blowing of the safe in the First National bank, which was frustrated by the sudden appearance of one of the clerks of the institution. Young Karpis's mother went to the officers and told them that her son had in his possession two revolvers and an investigation followed which led to the kid making a partial confession implicating Henry Moore, 10; Charles Moore, 20, and Glen Austin, 14. The quartet made a complete confession of the attempted bank robbery and of a long list of burglaries that would do credit to an experienced gang of crooks. A search of the various boys' homes led to the discovery of a large amount of booty, including money, revolvers, watches, cigars and many other articles. The two younger boys will be sent to the reform school while the two older boys will be held for trial in the Circuit Court.

LOTUS RAISE IN MICHIGAN.

Vicksburg One of Three Places Where Aquatic Plant Grows.
Vicksburg is just now the Mecca for botanists and nature lovers. That rare aquatic plant, the lotus, commonly called the Egyptian lotus, is now in blossom. This flower only grows in three places in Michigan, and Vicksburg is one of them. They grow on the south end of Sunset lake, as it has been named in recent years. One strange thing is that although the lake is two miles long, and repeated efforts have been made to grow the plant in other parts of the lake, it will grow only in one little sheltered cove on the west side of the lake. The cove is on private grounds, the ancestral lands of Miss Esther Briggs and her brother, A. V. Briggs. Miss Briggs is obliged to carefully guard the flowers to prevent extermination by ruthless people.

PEACHES BRING MILLIONS.

Ocean County Reaping Harvest of Gold for Its Fruit.
Ocean county is slowly but surely reaping its reward from the 1,000,000-bushel crop of peaches. At no other spot in Michigan are there such big, luscious peaches as Ocean county is marketing this year and the off year with other Michigan fruit growing centers will mean the making of many of the fruit growers who have struggled along from year to year. This year's prices being from \$3 to \$4 a bushel and extra large crops will bring over \$2,000,000 into the county.

BOLT STRIKES SCHOOL.

Girl Badly Injured in Saginaw County.
The Guilford school house, one mile east of Nelson, was struck by lightning about noon the other day and a daughter of Daniel McKay was badly injured. The bolt came down through the chimney of the building and caused a panic among the youthful scholars, many of whom were affected by the shock. The injured girl was burned on one side, which is paralyzed.

Plains Out Woman's Body.

While fishing in Big lake, few miles north of Alpena, a farmer pulled up from the water some one of a woman's hand. Immediate search was made and the body of a woman, probably about 25 years of age, was found, weighted with several large stones and pieces of iron. It is supposed that the body is one of a party of campers at this lake, early this summer, who gave their residence as Chicago.

Brief State Happenings.

Gas has been discovered on the farm of Robert Jackson in Ithaca.
At Akron the stables of Louis Barth were struck by lightning and two horses killed.
Mrs. Mary Hamman, 88 years old, and for forty-seven years a resident of Muskegon, is dead.

Rev. M. L. Thomas, pastor of the Baptist church of Perry, is dead, after a long and painful illness.

Abraham Ward, 60 years old, dropped dead Saturday while at work in a field on his farm three miles south of Perry. He leaves a wife and several children.

Christopher Peterson is in a critical condition as the result of being stabbed with a knife and officers are looking for Neuman Valentin, who is accused of inflicting the wound.

James Lee, a cripple, 38 years old, with no relatives or friends, committed suicide at Kalkaska because the people with whom he was living threatened to send him to the poorhouse.

Officials of the D. & M. railroad met with citizens of Mio and West Branch to consider a proposition of extending the road from Rose City to Mio. Mio offers a good bonus for the extension, which would reach a fine tract of timber.

Harry Haskins, 30 years old, of Ithaca township committed suicide by placing the muzzle of a shotgun in his mouth and pulling the trigger with his foot. His head was nearly blown to pieces. He had been despondent over domestic troubles and from drink.

Although the last Legislature provided for the creation of a bacteriological laboratory in connection with the State board of health, the department has not been gotten under way because it was found to be a difficult matter to secure the services of a competent bacteriologist.

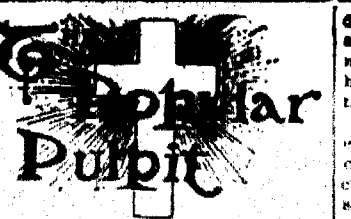
Two large barns belonging to Albert Upton, on half mile east of Flat Rock, burned to the ground, with the loss of crops. Fifteen horses also perished in the flames. Sparks from a threshing machine caused the fire. The loss is between \$3,000 and \$4,000, partially insured.

William Humphrey, a farmer living west of Battle Creek, is in a critical condition at Nichols hospital from injuries sustained in a runaway. A team attached to John H. Roberts' music store delivery wagon dashed into Humphrey's buggy while he was driving it and the horse was killed.

John Henry Cook, aged 76 years, in the city of Detroit, was killed by a runaway horse and carriage.

Charles J. Smith, a farmer living east of Port Huron, was killed by a runaway horse and carriage.

Miss L. A. Backlund of Battle Creek, while being the family washing, was killed by a runaway horse and carriage.



THE REWARD OF FAITH.

By Rev. Dr. S. T. Willis.

Thou wilt keep him in perfect peace whose mind is stayed on thee because he trusteth in thee.—xxvi. 3.
It is to be noted that man does not keep himself in peace, for in the sense of this, grace would, in fact, be impossible. But it is a gift. Jesus said: "My peace I give unto you, not as the world giveth, give I unto you," and again, "These things have I spoken unto you that my peace might remain in you." We do not come to it by the road of toll and struggle; we cannot create it nor walk ourselves into it, and yet, however unworthy we may feel ourselves to be, we live daily within reach of this heavenly boon. Its source is in God, in fact, it is "the peace of God."

The deep solitudes of nature and the solemn majesty of the heavenly spheres indicate it to the sense of man, but it is experienced only in the deepest recesses of the soul. And this peace of God will rule in the heart if we will permit it.

It is also to be noted that it is a perfect peace, for, indeed, God's peace could be nothing less; and it passes all human understanding. Like the gracious God by whom it is imparted, it is incomprehensible even to him that experiences it. It is perfect in its nature and perfect in its work, imparting a divine calmness and serenity of soul and a sweet heavenly rest that the world can neither give nor take away.

This peace does not occupy the world of material things; its realm is in the hearts and minds of men. He is kept in perfect peace, whose mind is stayed on God. The world promises only tribulations, persecutions and afflictions, disappointments, heartaches and death. Its sweetest smiles are delusive, its trusted friendships bring danger, and its brightest hopes are fraught with evil. But God does not leave alone and unaided the soul that is stayed on Him. He is an ever present help in time of trouble. He gives and sustains such peace of mind and composure of soul in the thickest of the fight that one can say: "The Lord is my light and my salvation; whom shall I fear? The Lord is the strength of my life; of whom shall I be afraid?"

For greater is He who abides in the trusting heart than all the combined forces of the world; the flesh and the devil. The soul kept in perfect peace can say when it comes to the Valley of Shadows: "I fear no evil, for Thou art with me."

And what is the secret of this sweet peace, the gift of God's love? It is all summed up in one word—trust—"because he trusteth in thee." That is to say, it is faith in God. Faith that takes him at his word. It is that condition of mind that lays hold on God and yields all unto Him in perfect confidence.

This giving up all to God and the staying of the mind on God means three things—prayer, obedience and happiness. There is no hour so free from care or so exempt from temptations and ills that will not be brightened and sweetened if we direct our thought in faith to God; looking through what may seem to be a "growing Providence" to the "smiling face" of divine love and mercy beyond.

Listen to this infallible and all comprehensive prescription for human happiness:
"In nothing be anxious; but in everything, by prayer and supplication with thanksgiving let your requests be made known to God, and the peace of God which passeth all understanding shall keep your hearts and your minds in Christ Jesus."

Here is prayer, including supplication and thanksgiving. The hand of faith stretched out in earnest prayer relieves the heart from worry and anxious care and brings sweet peace and contentment, that calm, trustful, reposeful prayer that believes in God's love and that lays the soul down upon His bosom, that in Him it may find rest.

It goes a step farther in faith, rendering unquestioning evidence. God is yearning to bestow this grace in lavish abundance. Hear Him:

"Oh, that thou hadst hearkened unto my commandments. Then had thy peace been as a river and thy righteousness as the waves of the sea."

Peace as a river—that is abundant, free, full-living and never failing. It floods all other divine gifts and the mind that is so stayed on God, through trust in Him, is kept in security and happiness, for deep down to the soul, far beyond any disturbance from any earthly enemy or ill, there flows from the throne of God an eternal and gladdening river of peace.

FACING THE FACTS.

By Rev. Henry F. Cope.

"Ye shall know the truth and the truth shall make you free."—John, viii., 32.

This is the age of the dominance of science. When a man asks, What shall I believe? only one answer can be returned. "Believe the things that are." An age now past found it easy to believe that it believed what it was told, even the things that it knew were not so. But to-day at least has the merit of finding no merit in that form of self-deception.

The passion for absolute truth and righteousness is one of the noblest that can spring up in any breast; it is a ripe fruit of religion. The scientist, by his devotion to exact facts, to pure truth, is the religious man of our day, and the schools become religious educators in their power to inculcate a primary love for truth and to lift up ideals of exactness and equity.

When we translate religion into terms of life, into actuality as contrasted with imagination, we begin to discover the security for foundations

deeper than legend or romance. So long as a man's religion consisted of imagination on the canvas of fancy about his past or future he did not need to take his designs from facts.

But when religion becomes the science of right living, the process of securing right social relationships and character as the expression of ideal personal and individual character, it is evident that in such a work religion must proceed on ascertained, indisputable verities.

We may be satisfied with myths as to the ordering of the first family, and we may leave to the play of fancy the speculations of an ideal heaven; but when we begin to order our own families and adjust our social and civic affairs we are compelled to wait for principles based on facts, for truth. Religion thus becomes a science.

Much eloquence was spilled over the conflict between religion and science. It was only a conflict between the old religion and its new form, between the gray dawn and the growing day. Our fathers were not wilfully false, holding on to darkness when the light came; but they so long held sacred the pictures seen in twilight they were loath to give them up for those of the full day's lighting.

The most damaging infidelity is the lack of faith in truth, the fear that it might not be safe to allow all the facts to be known. He who in the name of religion seeks to prevent our seeing and accepting the full facts is religion's greatest foe. Only the full truth can set us fully free, intellectually, spiritually, morally.

Why should we fear the light of investigation on the things of religion? There is more sacredness in simple truth than in secrecy. It were better to be lost forever seeking truth than saved by sophistry. How foolish to attempt to adjust our lives by laws built out of speculation, to attempt to steer by a compass when there is no pole of truth?

In to-day's changing tides of thought, when the old faiths seem slipping away, when we wonder why we have lost the simple faith of our own youth or our father's, looking for some firm ground for our feet, we do well to set them down on nothing but facts, to discriminate among the sands of time and the alluvial deposits of tradition till we find the rock of truth.

But facing the facts we find everywhere one writ large, over all one great principle of unchanging law, one great purpose moving through all nature and all history, and what we once only dared to hope and dream, that back of all these throbs infinite love and there shines infinite wisdom, how is attested by the impressive array of the witnesses of science.

Truth always is safe. The boldest error must be born of hell. We can make no mistake in refusing to go beyond truth, and we will find that also leads to the ordering of life according to eternal laws, to the doing of duties and finding of sweet joys as old as the hills and as unchanging; also will lead in the paths of righteousness.

Some day our race will know all the alphabet of nature and be able to read the story of the unchanging goodness; some day we shall comprehend the wonderful handwriting of history; some day we shall catch the harmony of love and law; we shall know the full truth that is religion; shall know things as they are and be what we should be.

Short Meter Sermons.

Pain is the parent of power. Self-conceit is the child of self-deceit.

Marking times leaves no mark on time.

The proof of love is loving the unlovely.

Truth never is found by twisting the facts.

We possess no knowledge until we impart it.

Wings come not to those who refuse to walk.

An ideal usually is what we want the other man to be.

There is no righteousness without some self-respect.

You cannot lead men to the divine by crawling in the dust.

The real saints have no time to write their autobiographies.

When a man boils over quickly you soon find out what is in him.

True piety simply is the prosperity of the eternal things in a man.

The best way to say "don't" to a child is to give him something to do.

You have no business with religion until you have some religion in your business.

No man is more blind than he who pronounces the world bad after looking in his own heart.

Many a man who would make a first-class lighthouse is wasting his life trying to be a foghorn.

When a man thinks of nothing but his sins and failure he will have nothing else to think of.

Lots of people who talk of their lives as blue are only color blind; they either are green or yellow.

Many a man is waiting for an inspiration who would find success at once if he was not so afraid of a little perspiration.

Possible Explanations.

"I see where they had a shower of fish out in Kansas," remarked the old storekeeper as he opened his weekly paper. "I wonder what kind of clouds they be that rain fish?"

"Wouldn't be surprised if they wa'n't mackerel clouds," chuckled the chronic loafer on the herring keg.

Sounded That Way.

"That poet gentleman that come ter board with us this week," said the farmer's wife, "he wrote something be callin' 'A Summer Idyl.'"

"Do tell!" exclaimed the farmer. "I'll bet it's about our hired man."

The first American wheat plantation is at Summerville, S. C., and the first crop, 12,000 pounds, was to market in 1904.

MANY DIE IN WRECK.

TRAIN DISPATCHER'S ERROR COSTS TWENTY-FIVE LIVES.

Excursion Train and Freight Collide in New Hampshire While Under High Speed—Twenty-Five Are Killed outright.

Twenty-five lives were sacrificed to a telegraph operator's blunder and thirty other persons were badly injured in a train wreck which occurred last before daylight Sunday four miles west of Cannon Station in New Hampshire on the Concord division of the Boston and Maine Railroad.

An operator at Cannon station, it is said, by misconstruing orders sent a freight train directly in the path of a crowded excursion train. The two trains met in a head-on collision at high speed. The resulting crash made a pile of splinters out of a light day coach which was crowded with women and children who were returning from a fair at Sherbrooke, Province of Quebec, 160 miles over the Canadian border.

The excursion train was rounding a curve four miles west of Cannon Station when the engineer saw the headlight of the freight train. The passenger train was running down grade and had attained a speed of nearly fifty miles an hour. There was no chance of averting a collision, as the curve at that point is sharp and the trains were within a few feet of each other when the engineers saw the danger. Brakes were thrown on and the engine crews jumped to safety.

The excursionists did not have a second's warning. The jar caused by the setting of the brakes was followed by a grinding crash and the coaches doubled up as if they had been made of cardboard. The baggage car, directly behind the engine, telescoped, the coach and reduced it to kindling wood. It was hours before some of the injured were taken from under the wreck. When the last body was taken from the wreck it was found that twenty-four had been killed outright and that others were so badly hurt that they would die.

The baggage car in the rear of the engine was hurled back into the crowd of day coach like a great ram and tore it asunder from end to end. As it did so the rear end of the baggage car rose up, so that when it stopped at the forward end of the smoker, after tearing through the day coach, the car was almost perpendicular.

The shattered day coach was crowded with more than fifty people. Shortly before the accident a few of the men had gone back into the smoking car in the rear, leaving the women to get a little sleep in the straight seats. One of those who escaped said that as the train was rounding the curve some one in the front began to sing, so that nearly every one was awake when the crash came.

NEW G. A. R. CHIEF.

C. G. Burton Chosen Commander of the Grand Army of the Republic.
Charles G. Burton, who has been elected commander of the National G. A. R., was a resident of Nevada, Mo., several years ago until his appointment in 1906 to be revenue collector at Kansas City. He has been judge of the twenty-fifth district and also served in the Fifty-fourth Congress and for many years has been a leader in Republican politics. Judge Burton was born at Cleveland, Ohio, in 1840, and entered the Union army at the age of 15. Illness compelled his discharge in a short time, but he has been enlisted in 1864, and served with the One Hundred and Seventy-first Ohio in a hundred days' campaign. After the war closed he studied law and was admitted to the bar at Warren, Ohio. He then went to Missouri and specifically made a name for himself in legal circles. Before being elected to a judgeship he had been Circuit attorney and prosecuting attorney, and he has sat as special judge in important cases.

Humorous News Notes.
Wife has a hard time now telegraphing home for money.

Is Esperanto the unknown language in which train porters call stations?

Wouldn't it be best just to wipe out Morocco and start there with a clean slate?

It will be hard luck for the Moors to have to pay for the licking France is giving them.

Dressmakers may now have an excuse to raise prices on account of the increased cost of thread.

The telegraph strike is to be a fight to a finish. That's what the country wants to see—the finish!

Tight shoes are to be the style this season, which will make the corn-plaster factories work overtime.

A Philadelphia woman, 104 years old, complains that society isn't as lively as it used to be. Giddy thing!

There are 31,722 persons in prisons in the United States, not counting a number of others that ought to be there.

Chicago claims 2,267,630 population. But this is only city proper population, and it doesn't mean people at all, at all.

If the telegraph strikers cut off the cables, how are we to learn what Whitey Reid and Jimmy Hyde are doing on the other side?

The car in a car wash isn't washed up to the windows, but the windows are washed up to the car.

More persons crossed the Atlantic ocean from this side during the first six months of the present year than during any other similar period. There were 21,000 seamen passengers in that time.

The latest figures available, those for June, show that the gross earnings of railroads operating over 100,000 miles amounted a that month to \$2,644,330, the gain over June, 1903, being \$9,700,000, or 12.4 per cent.

AT PANAMA.

Work Progressing on the Big Dam and Other Main Features.

The work on the locks and dams at Panama has taken such shape that it is now possible to see something of their form. It is believed that the actual masonry work can be commenced at the Gatun locks within eight months. Four steam shovels are now digging out the sites for the locks, and construction can be begun after the excavation for the top lock of the flight is completed. Two steam shovels are preparing the site for the erection of the spillway works of the Gatun dam. Railroad trestles are being erected across the line that will mark the inside and outside boundaries of the big dam, and from one of these dirt truss are now dumping dirt upon the site of the dam.

Preparatory to the installation of pipeline dredges, by which more rapid work on the dam will be possible, the Charges River has been diverted from its main channel and dammed. The pipeline dredges should be installed by January 1, when the work at Gatun will be as actively in progress as that at Culebra. Suitable sand and rock for the big masonry locks have been located, and what is equally interesting to the engineers, material for the manufacture of all the necessary cement has been located on the Isthmus. It is hoped, however, that cement can be secured for such a price in the United States as to make it more advisable to procure the needed supply there instead of manufacturing it on the Isthmus.

The general features, designs and details of the Gatun and other locks have been worked out, together with the general type and number of lock gates to be used. The survey of all the country to be converted into the great Gatun lake has been completed and finished reports show that the area will be 171 square miles.

Cost of Living in 1906.

A summary of the report sent to the printer by the United States Bureau of Labor, of which Charles P. Neill is the head, covering the year 1906, shows that the prices of food were generally higher during every month of that year than in the corresponding month of 1905. The price in December was 4-10ths per cent higher than the average for the year 1906, and the year as a whole showed a higher average than any since 1890, the period covered by the bureau's investigation. The increase of last year applied mainly to twenty-five of the thirty articles showing the greatest advance were lard, evaporated apples, pork, bacon, ham, fish, mutton and butter. The retail prices of food were 2-10ths per cent higher than in the previous year.

The report deals also with the question of wages for manual workers, and gives figures showing that the advance in wages per hour over the preceding year was greater than the advance in the retail prices of food. That is to say, the purchasing power of an hour's wages was actually increased, whereas the retail prices of food were higher. The increase in this purchasing power was 1-10ths per cent. As compared with the ten years' average from 1890 to 1900, the wages per hour were 2-10ths per cent higher, and the number of employees 42-10ths per cent greater, and the average hours of labor a week 4-10ths per cent lower. In the principal manufacturing industries of the country the average wages were 4-10ths per cent higher than in 1905. The greatest increase was in the manufacture of cotton goods, where the wages were 11-10ths per cent higher, and in only one industry, that of paper and wood pulp, was there a decrease, namely 1-10th per cent.

Farmers to Fight Grain Trust.

Open war has broken out between the so-called grain trust and the farmers of the Middle West. The farmers, who have paid \$1,000,000 a year tribute to the grain trust, and have been organizing, until now co-operative elevators are in operation all over Iowa and are being extended into Minnesota and Nebraska. Their organization possesses a \$5,000,000 reserve fund, while back of the trust stands the wealth of the Armour and other millionaire capitalists. The co-operative elevators will get all of the grain of their own members, but in order to win, must also get some of the grain from outside sources, thus crippling the trust. There are now 170 farmers' co-operative societies in Iowa alone, with a total membership of 28,000, operating 250 elevators. Also, the merchants of the Northwest are organizing a co-operative association to combat the mail order houses, the merchants so organized agreeing to advertise under one management, in order to lessen the expense and secure an expert manager. This movement is of great economic importance.

Why American Marriages Fail.

Again a woman is finding fault with American wives and complaining of the failure of American marriages. This time it is Anna A. Rogers in the Atlantic Monthly, who says that "the excessive education and excessive physical coddling of young women," and their devotion to physical culture and sports, has evolved a hybrid female who is a cross between a magnified, rather unmanly boy and a spoiled, exacting creature who sincerely loves herself alone. Thus, explains this sociologist, "a slipshod, uncivilized companionship" has grown up between the sexes which after marriage is found to be "a cause for tears or temper." One contributory cause, she says, is the existence of 2,921 courts empowered to grant divorces.

From Far and Near.

A thousand dock laborers are on strike at Galveston, Texas. Traffic on the Southern Pacific is tied up.

Miss Helen Williams of Allegheny, Pa., was killed and four other persons were injured in an automobile accident in Pittsburgh.

William A. Gully, aged 21, awaiting trial for the death of his brother, Floyd Gully, last July at Turtle Creek, Pa., committed suicide in the county jail at Pittsburgh by hanging himself, using his sweater as a rope.

The Longfellow, also mentioned in the Herald with two guides and a tourist officer has remained in the harbor of Provincetown for two weeks, according to the Herald.

More persons crossed the Atlantic ocean from this side during the first six months of the present year than during any other similar period. There were 21,000 seamen passengers in that time.

The latest figures available, those for June, show that the gross earnings of railroads operating over 100,000 miles amounted a that month to

